



WHAT FARMERS OWE TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—CHINA'S PERPLEXING FOOD PROBLEM

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KEEP  
the  
Dinner pail full,  
Pay car going,  
Factory open,  
Labor employed,  
Wages up.

# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

# WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVII. No. 2764

New York, August 27, 1908

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**A Mother's Fight in Defense of Her Young.**

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by P. J. Monahan.*



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## TO ADVERTISERS.

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"In God We Trust."

Thursday, August 27, 1908.

## Why We Must Fight for Prosperity.

OUR THOUGHTFUL men realize that the real foundation of the general hope of a speedy return to prosperity is the enormous value of our natural productions. The farmer's wealth must depend on the grain he can raise and the cattle and pigs he can market, the wool he can shear and the fruit he can dispose of. In the great mineral-producing States the copper, the silver, and the gold as they are produced and find a market bring in added wealth, especially if this market is found abroad. The fact that the balance of trade, as it is called, so largely favors the United States is of vital interest to those who are predicting a speedy return to prosperity. Our greatest markets for some of our products, like corn, cotton, wheat, meats, and oil, are in other lands. Every dollar brought in from abroad is a dollar added to our national wealth. We produce and the foreigner buys. He takes our produce and we take his money.

In a recent article on "The Large Corporation," in the *World's Work*, the fact is brought out that the Standard Oil Company has built up an enormous export trade, and that of every hundred barrels of crude oil produced and refined by American labor in American territory sixty go out from our ports of exit and are scattered abroad in all lands. Few persons realize that the exports of American oil and oil products since 1880, when the Standard went actively to work in the foreign field, have aggregated almost \$1,700,000,000, nine out of every ten of which, as the *World's Work* shows, have come to this country to pay the American workman for their labor, the American producer for his crude oil, and the American capitalist the reward of his foresight. It is not surprising that the statement should appear that during all the business depression the plants of the Standard Company have run full and over time, employing more men and paying larger wages than ever before.

Mr. C. M. Keys, the writer of the interesting article, which we recommend to the perusal of our readers, shows how the Standard Company has had to fight many hard battles to secure foreign markets for American oil and American oil products. It has had to meet the competition of the Russian, German, and the British products in their home markets; it has had to overcome bitterness against American refined oil in Russia, Roumania, and Austria-Hungary, but it has won the battle, and American oil is now found wherever the consumer can be reached, from the Himalayas to the forests of the Ganges, from Afghanistan to Siberia, throughout all the islands of the seas, and in the remotest parts of the interior of China. Mr. Keys says that there is to be a hard struggle to market the product of American oil fields in the fight for the world's markets and that the Standard Company has prepared for it and expects to win it. "If it does not," Mr. Keys adds, "oil lands in the middle West will sell for a song, and a dozen prosperous towns in the Western States will fall back into the wilderness."

Every patriotic American will hope that this great

corporation, which has been subjected to more undeserved criticism than any other in the world, will win this battle, for it is fighting not only for itself, but for the American producer, and for all the allied interests which benefit so largely through the general prosperity. Nothing would please the mighty foreign competitors of the Standard Company, including the Rothschilds, more than the defeat of the American corporation in its tremendous and so far successful struggle to maintain the supremacy of the United States in the oil industry.

## Read, Compare, and Decide.

IF ANY voter is in doubt as to which candidate for the presidency he should support—Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan—we recommend that he read the speeches of acceptance of both, and that he read them in the spirit of fair play, of justice, and a square deal. He will find, if we are not much mistaken, that Mr. Taft stands squarely for certain things that will work for the best welfare of the American people. He will find that Mr. Bryan occupies an attitude of negation. Taft is for certain measures, Bryan is against them. Taft builds up, Bryan tears down. Taft moves forward and Bryan backward. But beyond the letters of the candidates one must, in all justice, consider the records of the two great political parties, what they have meant and what they have accomplished. We are more than ever satisfied that he who fairly considers the men and the records will be satisfied to let well enough alone.

## Six Good Reasons for Hughes.

THERE is every good reason why Governor Hughes should be renominated, and there is no reason, having substance, why he should not be.

He should be nominated:

1. Because he will hold the independent vote as nobody else will hold it, and, in the shifting State of New York, as the independent vote goes, so will the State go.

2. Because he will hold this independent vote for himself and for every candidate for Congress, for the Legislature, and for local offices. We want the Legislature this year above all others because a senatorship is at stake.

3. Because his name will strengthen Taft and Sherman with the growing independent and anti-boss element in every State in the Union, while to retire him will embitter the feeling against the bosses which is sweeping the West and rapidly making itself felt in the East. Mr. Vorys, Taft's chief-of-staff, recognized this new and important element in the contest when he said that Governor Hughes had been invited to deliver the opening speech in the Ohio State campaign, at Youngstown, on September 5th, "Because he is as strong a man in Ohio as he is in every other place."

4. Because if Hughes is renominated the burden of the campaign in New York will rest upon his broad shoulders, and no more aggressive, brilliant, attractive, resourceful, and winning campaign speaker has ever canvassed the State. Bryan is slated to come to New York and make what he calls "his fight for the people." He will be lost in the crowd if Hughes makes a canvass of the State, for Hughes will outclass him from start to finish. The people of this State believe in Governor Hughes, for they know him.

5. Because New York is the State from which the candidate for the vice-presidency has been taken. It is the State which was honored by the election of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency. It is the State which proposed Governor Hughes as its candidate at the Chicago convention. Its electoral votes comprise nearly one-twelfth of all the votes of the electoral college. It should be made doubly sure for Taft and Sherman, and will be, beyond question, if Governor Hughes is renominated.

6. Because this is not a year when unnecessary chances should be taken. The strength of Governor Hughes with the people is recognized even by the boss element which opposes him. As the *New York Tribune* says, the proof of this is found in the fact that the bosses are seeking high and low, not for his antitype, but for someone like him who will be accepted by the people. Congressman Fassett, who is opposing the Governor, is turning down his home senator, Mr. Cassidy, because the latter is in disfavor with the people of his district. Yet Cassidy is one of the brightest and ablest men in the senate, and if he is in disfavor it can be but for one reason, and that is that he opposed the Governor's anti-gambling bill. If the people of the State are not with the Governor, why turn down those who have opposed the Governor's policy?

We agree with the *New York Sun* that so far as the governorship of New York State is concerned, "It is Hughes or a Democrat." And the Democratic leaders who are so eager for Hughes's defeat at the approaching State convention believe so too.

## Railroad Men Waking Up.

THE RAILROAD men of this country are waking up to the fact that the railroads have come to the end of their rope; that in the present temper of the public mind they are unable to borrow to meet enormous requirements for extensions and improvements, and that there is only one recourse left, and

that is a reduction of wages. The railroads have proposed a way out of the difficulty, by a slight increase in freight rates in certain lines where it will be least felt. No general and horizontal increase has been contemplated. Some commercial bodies and shippers' associations are protesting against even a slight and reasonable increase on certain classes of freight, and the matter is to be put up to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington in October. Railroad employes, realizing that a decision against the railroads would result in a reduction of wages, are taking a personal interest in the matter, and are soliciting local tradesmen, grocers, butchers, and dry-goods merchants in the leading cities to sign petitions to the Interstate Commerce Commission favoring a slight increase in freight rates. The muck-rakers, who are largely responsible for bringing about the existing condition of affairs, and who for a time seemed to have the bulk of the workingmen in their following, have lost the support of the railroad men. The latter have been taught by experience that the theories of the muck-rakers are unsound, and that the process of smashing the railroads and busting the trusts involves the smashing of wages as well. The awakening of the public, under the stress of the business depression, to a proper understanding of the intimate relations that must exist between the wage-earner and the capitalist is one of the interesting incidents of this evolutionary and revolutionary period.

## The Plain Truth.

WE PRINT on another page a very interesting article by Dr. Charles M. Harvey on "What the Farmers Owe to the Republican Party." Since the writing of this article additional evidence of the Republican party's interest in the farmer has been given by President Roosevelt. For the first time in the history of the country a commission has been appointed to look into the conditions that surround the farming population, and to suggest means and methods for their betterment. Men of prominence and ability have been chosen for this work, and great and good results must flow from their investigation.

A NATIONAL convention cannot be truly representative of its party until the delegates from the States are proportioned to the party vote in those States." This is the clear-cut comment of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* on the injustice of the present method of electing delegates to Republican national conventions. It is absurd, as our contemporary states, that Georgia and Iowa should have the same number of delegates in a national convention, when Georgia's Republican vote is not as large as that of a single county in Iowa or a single ward in New York City. And it is scandalous that the Republican party has tolerated this injustice so long.

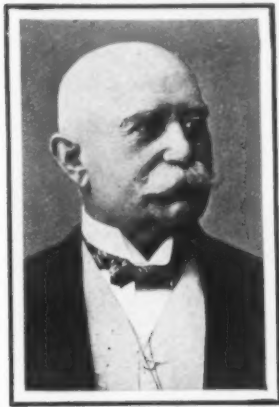
THE FEARFUL character of the solemn oath taken by the so-called night riders of Kentucky, who have been burning tobacco warehouses and destroying crops like a lot of savages, was revealed at the recent trial of Jake Ellis, one of the riders. A witness testified that the night riders' secret oath compelled them to obey any orders given them, on penalty of death. They were obliged to burn, assassinate, rob, and kill if ordered, and if they refused were subject to the death penalty on the part of their fellow-members. There may be harmful industrial combinations in this country; there may be railroads that need to be smashed and trusts that need to be "busted"; but is there anything so wicked, criminal and reprehensible as an organization of men bound by a secret oath to commit any crime on the calendar, for the purpose of revenging themselves against a combination of tobacco buyers which is charged with not paying a satisfactory price for its purchases? As between two such combinations, which first deserves the attention of the authorities, and which is the greater menace to the peace and welfare of society?

ISN'T it about time for the Post-office Department to get busy and suppress the get-rich-quick Boston schemer, whose flaring advertisements on their very face, aside from the odorous character of the advertiser, clearly reveal his selfish purpose? Mr. Lawson, a short time ago, made some alleged disclosures about "frenzied finance," and soundly berated a gullible public for letting themselves be cheated out of their share of the nation's wealth. Single-handed he attacked the octopus. Daily he advised the "dear people" how to manipulate the market that they, too, might keep finger on the financial pulse and defeat monopoly at its own game. He was the people's friend! Strange that, from time to time, rumors crept forth that Lawson turned his advice to his own profit. When he bade the people buy, he sold; and when the people sold, he bought at bargain prices. "At last," he says, "the time has come." Daily his advertisements call the people to arms. "Let all who have a dollar send it to me. I will double it; aye, triple it. Let every individual who has ten dollars send it to me, and I will make him wealthy and give him his just portion of the nation's wealth." The scheme seems to commend itself to the thoughtless for its very audacity. His latest plan is the most daring "get-rich-quick" device of our period. The postal authorities, who are so ready to pounce upon any poor publisher who unwittingly violates some absurd and arbitrary ruling, might well pay a little attention to the much- and self-advertised speculator from the Hub.



## People Talked About

WHEN the history of practical aerial navigation shall be written, one of its greatest exemplars



COUNT FERDINAND ZEPPELIN,  
The great aeronaut, to whom the Germans have given half a million dollars for the building of airships.

will be declared to be Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, of Germany. The count has had a unique career. Most of his life he was a soldier and a diplomat, and it was not until he retired from military life a few years ago that he became actively interested in aeronautics. Now at seventy—an age when most men consider their life work and even their lives nearly ended—he is enthusiastically occupied in the designing and operation of dirigible air vessels. The largest airship ever constructed was recently navigated by the count over a large section of Switzerland and Germany, carrying fourteen persons and making a record flight in many respects. This great flying machine was under perfect control, turning, ascending, or descending at the will of the helmsman. It was one of the wonders of the modern world, but its full efficiency was never demonstrated, for it was recently destroyed by an explosion, caused, as some suppose, by a stroke of lightning during a severe storm. This disaster nearly crushed the count, for he had sunk his fortune in the venture; but it will redound to his advantage, for it created so wide a sympathy for him in Germany that not less than half a million dollars have been subscribed by the people to enable him to continue his work. The count is expected yet to produce a better airship than ever before. So highly is he honored by his countrymen, that the count seems to have the best present claim to the title of "Grand Old Man of Germany."

DURING the recent serious troubles in Persia, Mr. William F. Doty, the American consul at Tabriz, sent a telegraphic report to the State Department at Washington, in connection with the revolutionary uprising in that town, which was one of the pithiest and most comprehensive messages on record. It consisted of only one word, namely, "Anarchy." The force of brevity could not possibly further go.

THERE is a prospect that President Roosevelt will have a rival worthy of his gun during his proposed hunting trip in Africa. The Count of Turin, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, will start shortly on a game-shooting expedition to the upper Congo. He will remain for a year or more in the Dark Continent, and he hopes to cross it to Uganda, where he can contest for the lion-slaying championship with our most strenuous American. The count once fought a revolver duel with Prince Henry of Orleans, but neither party was injured.

SIMILAR in aims and purposes to the Grand Army of the Republic, so dear to the Union veteran, is the order of Confederate Veterans, which comprises former soldiers of the South in the late Civil War, and which is a highly esteemed organization below Mason and Dixon's line. Many prominent men have been among its members and at its head, and it has been and continues to be a power throughout the Southern States. Especially was this the case when its commander-in-chief was the late General Gordon, and subsequently the late General Stephen D. Lee. Not long ago a grand Confederate reunion was held at Birmingham, Ala., and there, among other proceedings, the old boys in gray elected as their chief General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga. No fitter man could be found for that honor. General Evans is widely known as a lawyer and an author as well as a soldier. He rose to the rank of major-general in the Army of Northern Virginia, and after Lee's surrender returned to the practice of law, in which he had been very successful before the war. He has been State commander for Georgia of the United Confederate Veterans, a prison commissioner, and an editor. He is now devoting himself principally to literary labor. One of his works, "Confederate Military History," is a monumental one, comprising twelve volumes. General Evans is popular personally, and this, with his great ability, will make his administration of his new office efficient and satisfying.



GENERAL CLEMENT A. EVANS,  
The distinguished Southern soldier who was elected commander-in-chief of the Confederate veterans.—Clark's Studio.

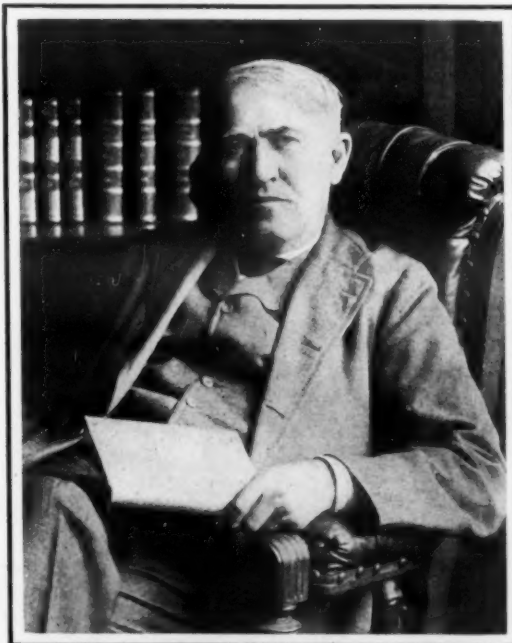
UNTIL recent years the carnival idea had had a somewhat limited acceptance in the northern

portions of the United States. In New Orleans and elsewhere in the South festivities dignified by this name had been held from time immemorial, and were much delighted in, but it was supposed that events of that sort would never become widely popular in higher latitudes. Within the past decade, however, Northern towns have been taking kindly to this way of expressing the love of their residents for merriment and spectacles. Among the towns whose carnivals attract very wide attention is Asbury Park, the famous seaside resort of New Jersey. This little city is a growing and prosperous one, and its yearly jollifications are among the features which do most to draw summer visitors to its borders. The carnival of 1908 was one of the most elaborate of any that have been held there. Thousands of persons from outlying towns attended it, and all its phases were regarded with intense interest by a host of spectators. After the regulation manner a queen of the carnival was selected, in the person of Miss Norma Hornberger, a handsome and vivacious young lady of Pittsburgh, Pa. She made a most excellent "sovereign of the frolic," performing her part to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.



MISS NORMA HORNBERGER,  
Of Pittsburgh, Pa., queen of the Asbury Park carnival of 1908.

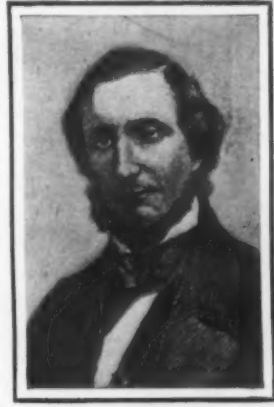
AFTER having succeeded in the material sense far beyond the wildest dreams of his youth, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the celebrated inventor, has, it is announced, decided to devote himself hereafter to the pursuits of pure science, instead of the practical work of invention. Mr. Edison has amassed a fortune of \$25,000,000, and he believes that he is now sufficiently well financed to gratify an ambition long cherished for scientific investigation. It is stated that, although he has achieved success and fame as a master of electricity, his chief love has been chemistry, and that to the latter he will henceforth give most of his mental energies. Mr. Edison has been noted as an incessant and tireless worker, but now he intends to take life more easily and to intrust business affairs to other hands. He wants to do work like that of Faraday, Helmholtz, and other eminent scientists. The news of his intention created much interest in scientific circles, and many commendations of him were spoken by leading men of science in all parts of the world. It is generally believed that the man who has supplied the community with so many useful devices will prove an intellectual giant and probably a great discoverer in his new field. As a farewell to the inventional part of his career, Mr. Edison designed an airship, which Henry Farman, the French aeronaut, avers is the best aeroplane machine yet devised. As Mr. Edison is far from being an old man he doubtless has many years before him in which to win new laurels.



THOMAS A. EDISON,  
The world's greatest inventor, who has given up practical invention for pure science.—Puck Bros.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL of the laying of the

first Atlantic cable, which was recently observed, recalled anew to remembrance the famous man to whose untiring energy the success of the great enterprise was due. Before Cyrus W. Field became actively interested in the scheme of transmitting messages under the Atlantic, a few submarine cables had been already laid and were in successful use. These, however, were comparatively short lines, and their construction by no means gave proof that distance under the great sea could be conquered by electricity. As early as 1848 Mr. Morse had predicted that telegraphic communication would yet be effected between hemisphere and hemisphere, but nobody seriously undertook to realize this prophecy until Mr. Field made it the chief purpose of his life. For a long time his efforts to interest men of capital in the undertaking were unavailing. But he finally raised the needed money, and, although the task still was most difficult, and he seemed at times baffled and defeated in it, yet he triumphed in the end. He thus inaugurated a new era in the world's history, and his memory will long endure as one of the chief benefactors of the world.



CYRUS W. FIELD,  
Whose great achievements are recalled by the semi-centennial of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, August 21st, 1898, and copyrighted.

RIDING on the water-wagon and swimming in a Y. M. C. A. tank in Lincoln, Neb., have been found by Mr. Eugene W. Chafin, the presidential nominee of the Prohibition party, to be very different things. Mr. Chafin, while taking a bath during the recent hot wave, swam to the bottom of the pool, and had it not been for the timely exertions of lookers-on, might have lost his life. After his rescue, half-drowned, he announced that he would hereafter be more careful in his use of water. Mr. Chafin had a strenuous time in the Springfield, Ill., race riot. While protecting a negro he was struck in the face with a brick.

AMONG the most interesting characters at our national capital is General Daniel H. Rucker, U. S. A., retired, father of Mrs. Phil. Sheridan, and a gallant hero of the Civil War. The general is now ninety-six years old, although he has the appearance of a man of only seventy. He is insured for a considerable amount in a prominent New York life-insurance company. Recently officials of the company decided that as the mortality tables showed that no man can live to be more than ninety-six, the general was virtually dead and his estate entitled to the full amount of his policy. The news of this greatly excited General Rucker's ire, for he regards himself as still quite a youthful man.

ONE OF the recent surprises of the times has been the granting by the cruel and despotic Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, of a constitutional government to his subjects. This was totally unexpected, the world generally anticipating that if a change in his rule came at all it would be through revolution. For many years the liberal-minded Turks have been agitating for reform of the government which had for ages cursed their country. The "Young Turks," indeed, became at length so strong and influential that it seemed likely they would soon be able to depose their autocratic ruler, the latest result of their work having been disaffection throughout the army. Fear of overthrow incited the crafty Abdul Hamid to a master move. He proclaimed the end of the old régime and the beginning of a new and liberal one. He not only consented to the election of a Parliament, but also promised to erect a handsome building for it out of his own private means. He dismissed his old advisers, who, it was claimed, had continually deceived him as to the condition and the wishes of the people, and appointed a new and progressive cabinet. The Sultan's attitude caused universal rejoicing in Turkey, and the monarch who had been generally execrated became almost popular. Abdul has announced that he intends to assume the title of Emperor, and some of his officials predict that Turkey will now progress rapidly and become a world Power. Despite long ages of suppression, the Turks seem to be quite ready for self government.



ABDUL HAMID,  
Sultan of Turkey, who has granted his people a constitutional government.—Illustrated London News.



## Bloodiest Race War of the Year, at Springfield, Ill.

FEATURES OF THE FURIOUS CLASH BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS, NEAR THE FORMER HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DURING WHICH SIX PERSONS WERE KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED INJURED, AND MANY HOMES OF COLORED PEOPLE WERE BURNED



GOVERNOR CHARLES S. DENEEN, WHO TOOK VIGOROUS MEASURES TO SUPPRESS THE RIOT, CALLING OUT 5,500 SOLDIERS.



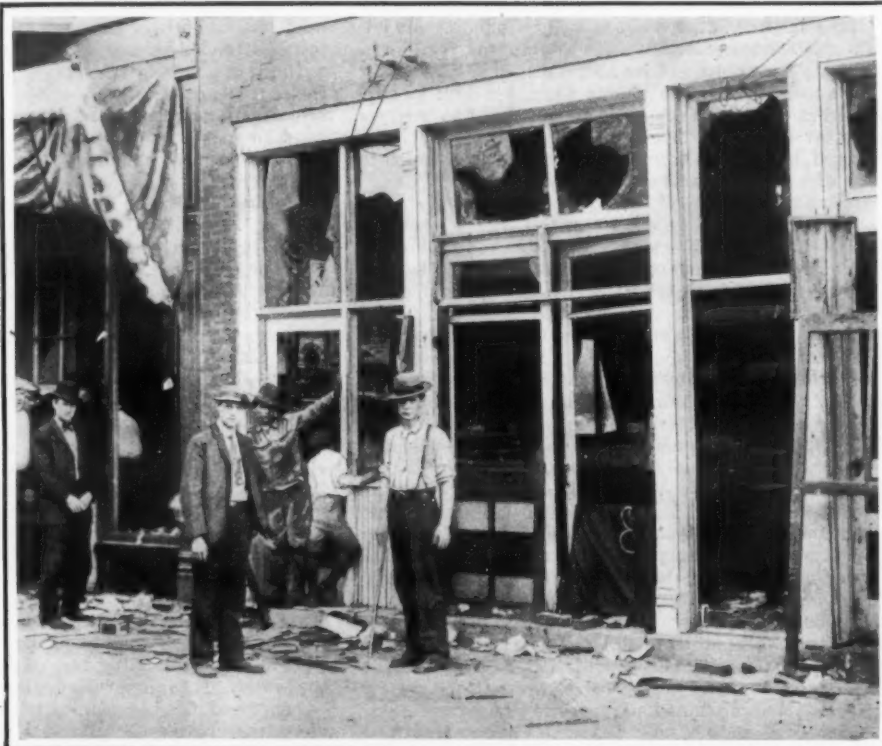
LOPER'S AUTOMOBILE, WHICH CARRIED TWO COLORED PERSONS TO A PLACE OF SAFETY, SMASHED BY THE WHITE MOB WHICH HAD TRIED TO LYNCH THEM.



MRS. EARL HALLAM, THE ATTACK ON WHOM BY A NEGRO PRECIPITATED THE MOB'S ASSAULT ON AND KILLING OF NEGROES.



RUINS OF NEGROES' HOMES AT TWELFTH AND MADISON STREETS, WHERE ALSO A NEGRO WAS HANGED BY A MOB.



A NEGRO'S SALOON WHICH WAS WRECKED BY THE MOB—A CROWD OF NEGROES IN THIS PLACE FOUGHT THEIR ASSAILANTS FIERCELY.

### A Furious Race War.

ONE OF the most deplorable happenings of the year was the recent bloody clash between whites and blacks at Springfield, Ill., in a part of the city not far from the former home of Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of the black race. Before it ended six persons were killed and one hundred injured. The trouble arose from an atrocious attack made by a negro, said to be George Richardson, on Mrs. Hallam, a white woman. Richardson was arrested, and when the news went abroad a mob of enraged citizens gathered in front of the jail, with the object of breaking into it and lynching the accused. By a ruse the sheriff removed Richardson and another negro charged with murder, and took them to the jail in Bloomington. A restaurant proprietor, H. T. Loper, lent his automobile to the sheriff to carry the prisoners to the train. When the mob found this out, it rushed to Loper's place of business, wrecked it completely, and smashed the motor car. Then the rioters swept through the street, attacking negroes wherever they were met. At least two colored men were lynched, and then the mob went to the colored quarter and burned twenty-five houses.

The police found it impossible to check the mob, and Governor Deneen was appealed to for aid. The Governor ordered out various bodies of militia, until at length not less than 5,500 soldiers were on the



INTERIOR OF H. T. LOPEK'S RESTAURANT AFTER THE MOB HAD DESTROYED IT—LOPER ANGERED THE WHITE RIOTERS BY USING HIS AUTO TO TAKE TWO ACCUSED NEGROES OUT OF TOWN.

Photographs by O. P. Bassett.

spot. They had considerable difficulty in restoring order, as the rioters were persistent. The negroes generally were greatly alarmed by the attacks upon them and fled in numbers from the city. Many of them, however, procured arms and exchanged shots with the rioters. At some points fierce battles were waged. The militia, too, at times found it necessary to use their guns, and, as a result, there was the total of casualties above mentioned.

Some of the negroes killed and injured were inoffensive and respectable people, and their fate aroused especial indignation among the better class of citizens. One of the interesting incidents of the disturbance was the part taken in it by Mr. Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate for President. Mr. Chafin was addressing a meeting of his supporters, when a negro, fleeing for his life from a white mob, rushed upon the platform for protection. Mr. Chafin interposed between the fugitive and the mob, and cowed the latter by threatening to shoot, although he carried no revolver. Some one in the crowd threw a brick at him, striking him hard in the face, but not seriously injuring him. While Mr. Chafin held the mob at bay, the pursued negro escaped. The prompt and energetic action taken by Governor Deneen undoubtedly prevented much graver consequences from the riot, and he has been showered with compliments on the determined stand he took in behalf of law and order.



# News Photo Prize Contest—British Columbia Wins the \$10 Prize



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) ON THE CRUISE-LINE AT FERNIE, B. C., AFTER THE \$7,000,000 FOREST FIRE—TENTS OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE IN RIGHT BACKGROUND, CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY'S BUILDING IN LEFT BACKGROUND.—George L. Pedlar, British Columbia.



UTTER WRECK OF TWO MISSOURI PACIFIC PASSENGER TRAINS NEAR SEDALIA, MO.—EIGHT PERSONS WERE KILLED AND THIRTY WERE INJURED.  
Clyde Patterson, Missouri.



A NOTED BASEBALL PLAYER HONORED—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DRAFER (1), OF MASSACHUSETTS, PRESENTING A CUP (3) TO "CY" YOUNG (2) AT THE BOSTON AMERICANS PLAYGROUND IN THE PRESENCE OF OVER 20,000 PEOPLE.—Jessie Brown, Massachusetts.



PECULIAR WRECK OF A COAL TRAIN ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, AT RAHWAY, N. J.—SHOWING A BROKEN RAIL WHICH ENTERED THE BOTTOM OF A CAR, PIERCED THROUGH THE COAL AND OVER THE TOP OF TWO OTHER CARS.—William Bliss, New York.



SERIOUS FIRE IN PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—RUINS OF A LUMBER MILL AND EIGHT HOUSES DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES WITH A LOSS OF NEARLY \$200,000.  
Van P. Ault, West Virginia.



THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATE NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION—MR. BRYAN READING HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE ON THE PORCH AT LINCOLN, NEB., IN THE PRESENCE OF THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE AND A LARGE CROWD OF PEOPLE.—Arthur E. Dunn, Nebraska.

1. Mr. Bryan. 2. Norman E. Mack, chairman Democratic National Committee. 3. John W. Kern, the vice-presidential nominee. 4. William J. Conners, chairman New York Democratic State Committee.



FAMOUS VOLCANO OF KILAUEA, IN HAWAII, IN VIOLENT ACTIVITY—FLOOR OF THE GREAT CRATER A MILE IN DIAMETER AND SURROUNDED BY WALLS ONE THOUSAND FEET HIGH—SMOKE IN BACKGROUND RISING FROM THE "HOUSE OF FIRE."  
Charles L. Rhodes, Hawaii.



# Havana's Unique Society—the Clerks' Club

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

ONE DAY in Havana recently, during a conversation with Governor Magoon, the Cuban's ability to take care of himself came up, and as an example of this the governor spoke in most complimentary terms of the "Association de Dependientes del Comercio de la Habana," a society which in English would be known as the Clerks' Club. "Indeed," said the governor, "I think the people of the United States should know something about this association and the benefits which accrue from its work to the great middle class of Cuba. If you have any doubts as to the Cuban's ability to take care of himself or to manage his own affairs, just study the workings of that admirable society. Our people might well copy such an institution." A few days later I met Señor Don Emeterio Zorrilla y Bringas, the president of the association, and through his kindness was enabled to visit the club many times, and from personal observation to learn something of the good which is being done by this society of Cuban creation, with a membership of twenty-five thousand and a club-house costing over \$600,000.

A special hospital, under the control of the club and a part of the association, is on the outskirts of the city, and in its equipment compares favorably with the best hospitals of the States. The association was formed by a few clerks in the year 1880, and really had its origin as a beneficial order. The life of the clerk in the employ of a Spanish merchant would not appeal to the American youth, from the fact that his freedom is somewhat restricted. He practically lives in the shop and has few privileges, his meals are eaten at a small table behind the counter or in the rear of the store, and he sleeps in the building. If he goes out he must return at a stated hour set by his employer; vacations are short and few, salaries are not large, and the hours of labor are long. Believing that these restrictions were necessary to the efficiency of the clerks, the shopkeepers objected to the association, thinking it might mean strikes and other troublesome disturbances; but their fears were groundless, as there is perhaps no nation in the world so custom-fettered as the Spanish. Later on, as the society grew in numbers, the employers took an active interest and assisted in its management. Señor Zorrilla is the present chief officer.

The first year only five hundred members were enrolled, but soon the many advantages of the association attracted the whole city, and applications for membership came rapidly, until to-day its books show the names of more than twenty-five thousand members in good standing. While any white man is eligible, objectionable characters are not admitted, and all who apply are not accepted. Nationality is no bar, and many Americans who occupy clerical positions in Havana are members. The dues are one dollar and fifty cents per month, and when one studies the bene-

fits to be obtained from this trifling sum, he soon realizes that the financial end of the club's affairs is in excellent hands. The new club-house was opened a year ago, and is one of the show places of Havana. It is located on the Prada, near the famous American Club and in the very heart of the homes of the aristocracy. The club privileges are more extensive than those of the States, as the members have the right to bring their families, and, besides, it is an excellent educational institution, where their children may be instructed by competent teachers.

I recall with pleasure several visits to this spacious building, and especially my visit to the school-rooms, filled with bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked children. The boys occupied rooms on the lower floor. A fair business education may be secured here, and those whose inclination runs toward some trade are given a course in manual training. Upstairs is the kindergarten, where about two hundred tots are being started on the road to learning. In near-by rooms were girls just growing into womanhood. Painting and music are taught, the latter in a most thorough manner. The Cubans are a music-loving nation and learn it readily. The members themselves have night classes, where bookkeeping, stenography, and English are taught. In nearly every shop in Havana there are clerks who speak English well—the result of a course at the night school of the Clerks' Club.

The club-house is admirably adapted for social affairs. An immense ball-room covers one entire floor, and is as pretty as the ball-rooms of the swellest clubs on the island. Balls are given at the Clerks' Club once a month. I attended one during carnival season, when hundreds of dancers crowded the hall, and made note of the good humor of the crowd and the utter absence of disorder. The ball-room was decorated with serpentina (paper ribbon of all colors) and lighted with hundreds of incandescent lamps. The handsome furnishings, the bright costumes of the dancers, the gay music, and the hundreds of happy young people formed a pretty picture of the social life of the middle class of Cuba. To one unaccustomed to the Spanish style of dancing, the waltz seems uninteresting, as the waltzers do not reverse and will dance the entire number on a spot three feet square.

On the second floor there is a large billiard-room, with a refreshment booth at the side, and in the rear a splendidly equipped gymnasium. Several instructors in athletics are employed. The fencing-room is one of the most attractive places in the building, with its odd bronze figures, its foils, and its masks arranged in a most artistic manner. Almost any time during the day or night some fencers may be found at practice. Quite a corps of clerks are required to attend to the routine business of the club, and these men have a room on the second floor and work under the direction of Señor Paniagua, the general secre-

tary. This gentleman's name, translated into English, would read "Mr. Bread-and-Water."

In 1890 the trustees of the club decided that a hospital for the exclusive use of the association was needed, and at the cost of over \$125,000 a number of buildings were erected for that purpose. Here medical attendance is given to the members absolutely free of charge. About forty physicians, dentists, and oculists are employed. Many cases are attended at the homes of the patients. There is a special building in the hospital grounds for people suffering with fevers, and an isolation ward, well screened, for yellow-fever patients. This ward has not been used for two or three years. The operating building is complete in every detail, and as the number of patients at the institution averages between five and six hundred, several surgeons are kept busy in this building. There is even a place for the insane, who are taken care of for life if necessary. A long, shaded walk leads to the hospital proper, and here every day the convalescents take the air, resting on the rustic benches under the trees. When a member of the club is found to be suffering with tuberculosis, he is sent to the Canary Islands to recuperate, the cost being borne by the association. Funeral expenses of the members are one of the benefits of the club.

Other societies patterned after the Clerks' Club have been formed in Cuba to care especially for the laboring classes, and so successful have they been that one of the immigration laws of Cuba requires all immigrants to become members of one of these beneficial associations before they may land on the island.

## Cremation Still Unpopular.

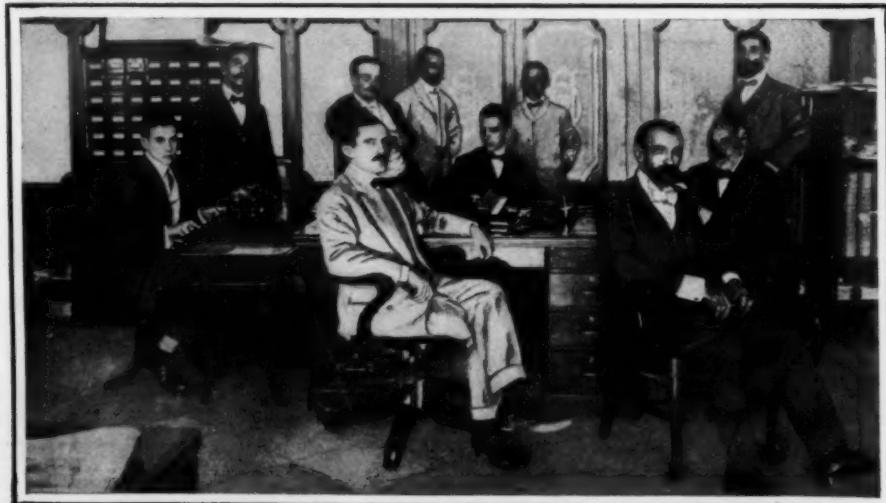
IN SPITE of the strong sanitary arguments advanced in favor of it, the practice of cremating dead bodies of human beings is but slowly gaining favor. This fact is confessed in the annual report of the French International Cremation Society at Paris. This society is doing its utmost to induce the French people to burn rather than to bury their dead. Owing to its efforts the number of incinerations is growing from year to year, but the increase is hardly perceptible. Most of the cremations in France occur in Paris, as the country people do not take to this method of disposing of the dead. America, the reports says, has the largest annual number of cremations. There are thirty-six crematories in the United States in which last year nearly four thousand bodies were consumed. The greater number of the cremations in this country, it is claimed, take place in the case of foreigners. Germany has fifteen crematories which last year incinerated nearly three thousand bodies. In the Argentine Republic there were 976 cremations, in Switzerland 721, in Great Britain 705, and in Italy 442.



THE HANDSOME \$600,000 BUILDING OF THE CLERKS' CLUB IN HAVANA.



CUBAN CHILDREN OF THE KINDERGARTEN CLASS IN THE CLERKS' CLUB SCHOOL.



CORPS OF CLERKS EMPLOYED AT THE CLERKS' CLUB UNDER DIRECTION OF GENERAL SECRETARY PANIAGUE.



SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS BALL-ROOM OF THE CLERKS' CLUB, WHERE BALLS ARE GIVEN EVERY MONTH.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



# Stars of the New Theatrical Season in New York



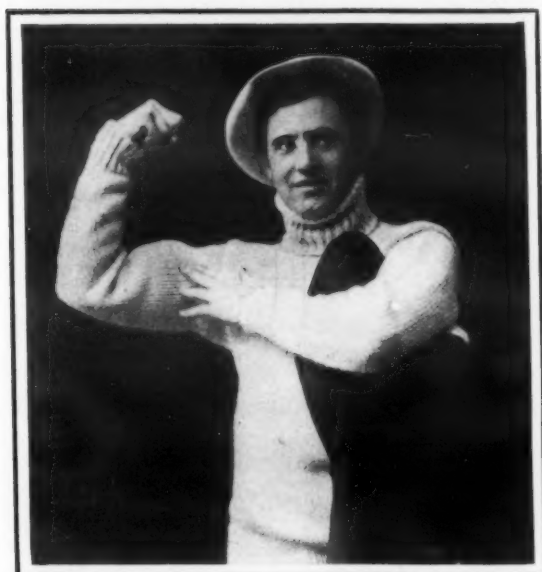
IDA BROOKS HUNT, WHO WILL SING THE PRIMA-DONNA ROLE IN "ALGERIA," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Hall's Studio.*



GERTRUDE COGHLAN AND FRANK J. MCINTYRE IN JAMES FORBES'S NEW COMEDY, "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN," AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.  
*White.*



GERTRUDE HOFFMAN IN "A VISION OF SALOME," AT THE HAMMERSTEIN ROOF GARDEN.  
*Bangs.*



JAMES YOUNG, WHO WILL STAR ON TOUR AS "TOM BROWN OF HARVARD."—*Otto Sarony Co.*



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.  
54. GEORGIE DREW MENDUM AS "JO" THE WAITRESS IN "THE GIRL QUESTION."  
*Caricature by E. A. Goewey.*



JUNIE MCCREE IN "THE GIRL QUESTION," AT WALLACK'S.  
*Siegel Cooper Co.*



HENRIETTA LEE, WHO IS APPEARING IN THE MUSICAL GAMBOL, "MARY'S LAMB," AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE.



FLORENCE ROCKWELL, WHO WILL BE SEEN AGAIN THIS SEASON UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF KLAU & ERLANGER.—*Moffett.*



VIOLA ALLEN, WHO WILL APPEAR IN A NEW PLAY BY EUGENE WALTER.  
*Otto Sarony Co.*



WILLIAM HODGE AND OLIVE WYNDHAM IN "THE MAN FROM HOME," AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.  
*Hall.*



MARJORIE BONNER IN ZIEGFELD'S NEW REVUE, "FOLLIES OF 1908," JARDIN DE PARIS.  
*Otto Sarony Co.*



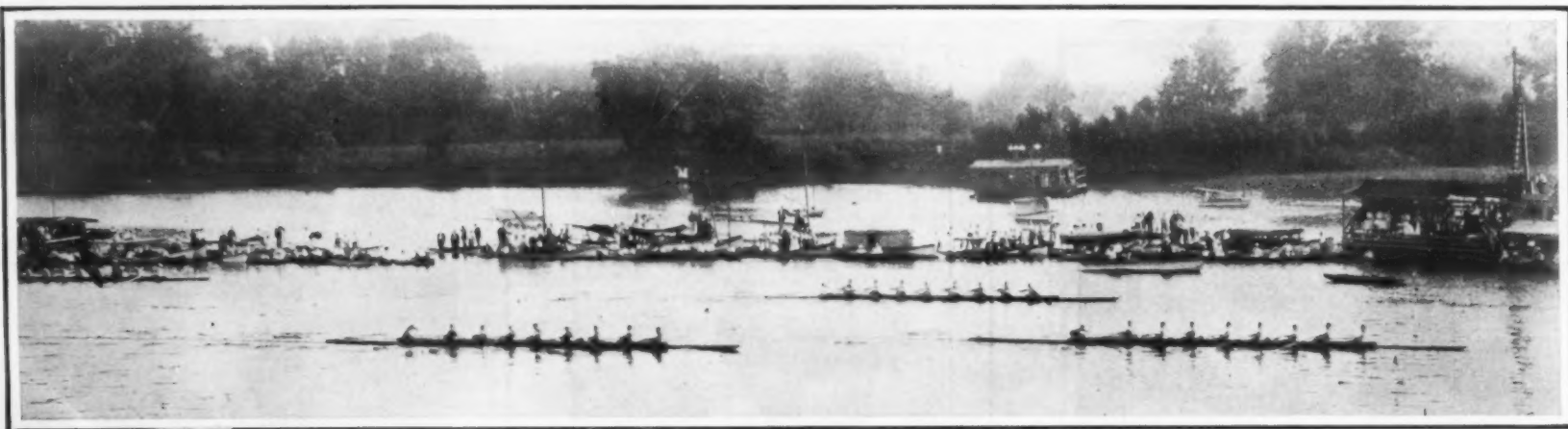
## Winners in the National Regatta at Springfield, Mass.



NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB CREW WHO FINISHED FIRST IN THE SENIOR EIGHT-OARED SHELL RACE—TIME, 8 MINUTES 44 SECONDS.  
*Pictorial News Co.*



FRANK B. GREER, EAST BOSTON A. C., WHO WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLE SCULLS—TIME, 9 MINUTES 53 SECONDS.  
*Pictorial News Co.*



THE WELL-CONTESTED SENIOR EIGHT-OARED RACE—THE NEW YORK A. C. CREW DEFEATING THE CREWS OF THE DETROIT B. C., MINNEAPOLIS B. C., AND RIVERSIDE B. C.—A. D. Copeland.

### England's Women Farmers.

WOMEN gardeners and farmers are having remarkable success in England, where they are applying scientific methods of cultivating the soil. Most of these feminine agriculturists are of good social position and like this vocation because of its attractiveness and satisfying financial results. The greater number of them are employed on large estates as head gardeners or as specialists, but not a few are in business on their own account, working lands which they own or lease. They are graduates of schools and colleges which fit women for duties of this kind. They till the land under their care economically and profitably. Those who are "going it alone" have very small holdings on which they employ French methods. They waste not a single inch of ground, and they manage to raise several crops a year of certain products. So many have succeeded in enterprises of this sort that the attention of an increasing number of English women has been turned to this method of earning a living. The



DEDHAM B. C. CREW, OF DEDHAM, MASS., WHICH WON THE WAR-CANOE CONTEST—TIME, 7 MINUTES 58 SECONDS.—*Copeland.*

idea of making a livelihood from the soil has also won considerable favor among American women, many of whom have already demonstrated their ability to succeed in various branches of agriculture.

### Virginia's Pest, the Potato Bug.

REMARKABLE tales are told of the doings of the potato bug in Accomac and Northampton counties on the eastern shore of Virginia. In that section \$800,000 a year is spent in fighting this insect. The potato raisers buy annually 650 tons of paris green, the cost of applying which is twice as great as that of the stuff itself. The two counties named ship tens of thousands of barrels of potatoes yearly to the East and the West. Some seasons, it is stated, the bugs appear in vast armies, marching from field to field, often filling the roads, where thousands are crushed by passing vehicles. When allowed to have their own way, the insects strip all vegetation from a field and ruin the plants, causing great loss to the farmer.



### THE MOST-TALKED-OF EXECUTIVE IN THE UNION.

GOVERNOR HUGHES (X) DELIVERING AN ADDRESS BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, AT PLATTSBURG, N. Y.  
*Mrs. E. E. Trumbull.*



### WHERE AUSTRALIA WELCOMED OUR FLEET.

PITT STREET, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES OF SYDNEY, AN IMPOSING PARADE ON WHICH WAS A CHIEF FEATURE OF THE FRIENDLY DEMONSTRATIONS IN THAT CITY.



# Amateur Photo Prize Contest

Snapshots by the Camerists Proving the Wide Popularity of "Leslie's Weekly"

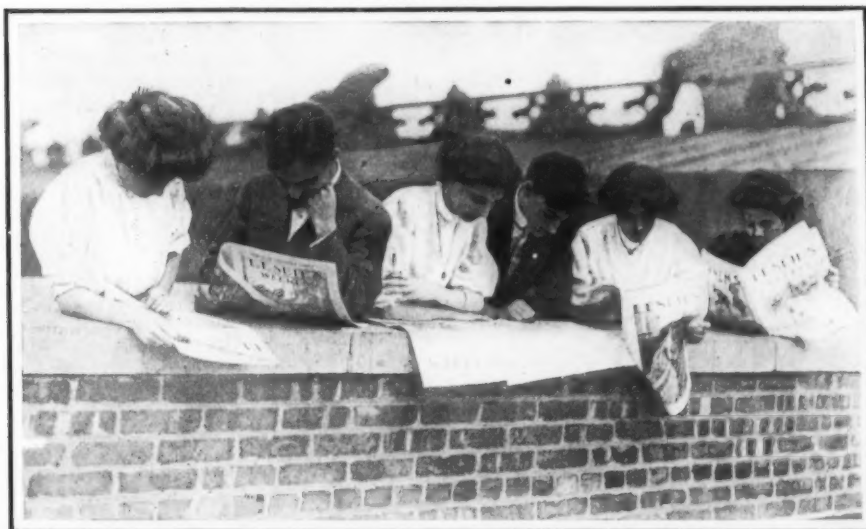
NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, WEST VIRGINIA THE SECOND, AND SOUTH CAROLINA THE THIRD



YOUNG WOMEN SEE SOMETHING FUNNY IN THEIR FAVORITE NEWSPAPER.  
*Henry Merritt, New Jersey.*



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A WHOLE ROW OF INTERESTED READERS IN MADISON SQUARE PARK, NEW YORK.  
*Andrew Wilson, New York.*



THEY SCAN IT ON THE HOUSETOPS IN THE COOL OF THE EVENING.  
*Arthur Jackson, Ohio.*



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) READ WITH INTEREST ON THE PORCH OF THE COUNTRY HOME.  
*Van P. Ault, West Virginia.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) "CHICKEN AM GOOD, BUT 'LESLIE'S' AM BETTER."  
*Peter Parsons, South Carolina.*



THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITES, "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" AND THE PET ALLIGATOR.  
*Roy Boynton, Florida.*



LITTLE ONES WHOLLY ABSORBED IN THE PICTURE PAGES.—Mrs. C. H. Schlesman,  
*Pennsylvania.*



"I CAN'T READ, BUT DEM PICTURES AM MIGHTY NICE."  
*William Burns, Kentucky.*



ENJOYING THE PAPER AT THE NOON HOUR.  
*Charles French, California.*



A RUN ON A NEWS-STAND—A NEW YORK DEALER QUICKLY SELLS OUT ALL HIS COPIES OF THE OLDEST AND BEST AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.—John Watson, New York.



# What the Farmers Owe to the Republican Party

By Charles M. Harvey, Author of a "History of the Republican Party"

[NOTE—This article will be followed by several others written by Dr. Harvey, setting forth "What Labor Owes to the Republican Party," "What the Negro Owes to the Republican Party," etc. All these articles will be timely and instructive to our readers.—Editor.]

## I.

THE AMERICAN farmer has especial reasons for voting the Republican ticket. The two cardinal principles of the creed upon which the Republican party was founded showed its devotion to the interest of the agriculturist. These principles were: "Slavery must be excluded from the Territories"; "Free homes must be granted to settlers on the public domain." Proclaimed at the party's birth, and urged with all its power while the party was in the minority, these principles wrote themselves into the statutes as soon as the party, through the election of 1860, gained control of the government. By the first of these demands the people of the Territories were saved from the debasing contact and competition with slave labor, and at the same time a great national sin was started on the road to expiation. By the second, homesteads at nominal cost were granted to settlers on the government lands. All this sounds like "ancient history." American history, however, has no more thrilling chapter. It is a story which every American farmer and every other American of a third and a half a century ago knew by heart. And, knowing it, the vast majority of the farmers throughout the North and West joined the Republican party at its advent, and most of them have remained with the party till this day. It is a story which every American farmer of 1908 should read.

Slavery exclusion from the Territories first came up in Congress in a formal way through an amendment offered by David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, in 1846 to an appropriation bill introduced in the House to give President Polk power to negotiate with Mexico, with which the United States was then at war, for territory in the Southwest. The amendment stipulated that slavery should be prohibited in any territory which we should acquire from Mexico. In the political terminology of the day this was the Wilmot proviso. It passed the House, but it failed to get through the Senate. The Wilmot proviso was the centre around which the wars of parties for the next decade and a half were waged. It became the corner-stone of the Free-Soil party, which was founded in 1848, and which placed a national ticket in the field in that year and in 1852. It created an issue which killed the Whig party in 1854 and formed entirely new partisan alignments of the American voters. As broadened into an exclusion of slavery from all the Territories, in the Northwest as well as in the Southwest, the Wilmot proviso became the rallying point for all the anti-slavery elements—the Abolitionists, the Free-Soilers, the majority of the Northern Whigs, most of the Northern Know-Nothings, and a small section of the Northern Democrats—who formed the coalition of 1854-56 which became the Republican party. For the next few years the Wilmot proviso was the paramount issue in politics.

The Republican doctrine of free Territories for free men, when carried to victory by the election of Lincoln in 1860, precipitated secession and civil war. By an act passed by a Republican Congress, and signed by Lincoln on June 19th, 1862, freedom was made national and slavery was made sectional by prohibiting slavery in all the Territories, in Federal forts, on government vessels, and in all places where the national authority had exclusive jurisdiction. Thus the Republican party placed the Wilmot proviso in the statutes. Lincoln's proclamation of 1863 emancipated the slaves in all the territory then in insurrection, and the thirteenth amendment of 1865, proposed by a Republican Congress and adopted by a sufficient number of States, chiefly Republican, abolished slavery throughout the United States and all its dependencies. The American farmer and the American wage-worker in all activities gained a memorable triumph through these deeds of the Republican party.

## II.

In its platform of 1860, on which Lincoln stood in his first campaign, the Republican party said: "We demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House." The free-lands idea originated with the Free-Soil party, and was adopted by the Republicans at the outset in their career. The bill referred to by the Republican platform of 1860, which had passed the Republican House in that year, was antagonized by the Democratic Senate, especially by the Southern section of the Democracy. There was politics in the opposition to the free-homes movement. The Republicans wanted to build up the West, and in doing this to attract immigrants from Europe as well as from the Eastern States. The South, which controlled the Democratic party, opposed this policy because it would mean an increased number of free States, and thus offset the South in the Senate, as the free region had already done in the House. For this

reason the Democratic party opposed the free-homes idea when it was brought forward by the Free-Soilers, and it was especially hostile to that movement when proposed by the Republicans, for then it was championed by a great party and thus became formidable.

The homestead bill of 1860, which had passed the Republican House, was shelved in the Senate by a Democratic substitute, which the Republicans at last accepted on the "half a loaf" principle. Nevertheless, this was vetoed by President Buchanan on the ground that it was unconstitutional, that it would be unequal in its operation, that it would be unjust to the older States, and that it would "go far toward demoralizing the people." The veto came on June 22d, 1860, five weeks after the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. This ended all attempts to pass the homestead act until the Republicans entered office in 1861, securing control of all branches of the government. Then the Republicans, although engrossed by the tremendous issues forced upon them by secession and civil war, passed the homestead act at their earliest opportunity. It was signed by Lincoln on May 20th, 1862, and went into operation on January 1st, 1863. By its provisions any citizen or applicant for citizenship could obtain a quarter section of land, 160 acres, at a fee ranging from five to ten dollars, for which a patent of ownership would be issued by the land office at Washington to the settler after five years' residence upon it. This act built homes for millions of people in the West, transformed the wilderness into populous communities, and started the wave of immigration from Europe which has been at high figures for the past third of a century.

Another Republican act which has been of immeasurable benefit to the farmer is that which, introduced in the House by Justin S. Morrill in 1857, and opposed by the Democrats, became a law in 1862, by which land has been donated in the States for agricultural colleges. In 1908 there are sixty-six agricultural colleges, and there are agricultural experiment stations in nearly all the States. Scientific farming, which is reaching large proportions in the United States, had its beginning in the agricultural colleges which have resulted from the Morrill act of 1862. By the passage of the national reclamation law, which President Roosevelt signed on June 17th, 1902, the homestead act of 1862 found an effective supplement. Under this law surveys of over forty great irrigation projects have been made, distributed throughout the arid region, which comprises nearly a third of the area of the continental portion of the United States. As fast as completed, these irrigated lands are purchased from the government, and as they are wonderfully productive, the possibilities in the way of the development of the arid section of the United States are beyond estimate. Through the operations of this act the West will be capable of supporting 50,000,000 more people than would have been possible without it.

Thus the United States can maintain the equilibrium between agriculture and its other great activities, and at the same time we will be able to hold our supremacy in the variety and volume of the products of the soil which we have had for many years. Through the legislation by which the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Northern Pacific, and other great railways pierced the wilderness, the Republican party brought the most isolated agriculturist within reach of the markets, and made the American farmer by far the most independent and prosperous of all the members of his guild whom the world has ever seen.

## III.

"Every sunset during the past five years has registered an increase of \$3,400,000 in the value of the farms of this country. Every month has piled this

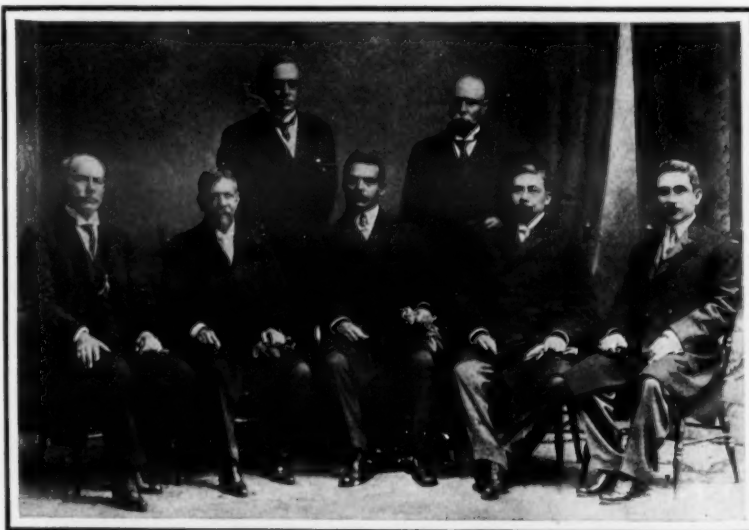
value upon value, until it has reached, for each month, \$102,000,000. That portion of the national debt bearing interest is equaled by the increased value of farms in nine months, and this increase, for a little over a year, balances the entire interest- and non-interest-bearing debt of the United States." These were the words of James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in a recent report. It would be easy to cite some of the data on which this generalization is based. And much of this gain is a result of the wise legislation by which the Republican party, ever since it attained power nearly half a century ago, has been working in the interest of the farmers as well as of all the rest of the workers. The farms and farm property of the country, which amounted to \$7,980,000,000 in 1860, the year immediately preceding the Republicans' entrance into office, reached \$25,000,000,000 in 1907. The value of the farm animals of the country, which was \$1,000,000,000 in the former year, was \$4,424,000,000 in the latter. The cotton production of 1860, which at the time was considered wonderfully large, was 4,861,000 bales, but it was 13,000,000 bales in 1907. And the prices which the planter obtains for his cotton now are much greater than they were then. In most of those items the growth has been far greater than it has been in population.

Half a century ago, when Hammond, Toombs, Clingman, and other Southern statesmen were proclaiming that cotton was king, the average annual value of the crop was about \$100,000,000. In 1907 it amounted to \$675,000,000. When, in 1860, the value of the corn crop was about \$250,000,000, who would have dreamed that it would reach a sum more than five times as great in forty-seven years? Yet the farm value of the corn yield of 1907 was \$1,337,000,000. The aggregate value of the country's farm products, which was \$1,000,000,000 in the year of Lincoln's first election, will reach fully \$8,000,000,000 in this Taft campaign year, according to the forecast made by the head of the Department of Agriculture. From the beginning of the life of the Republican party it has recognized the importance of the part played by the farmer in the economic, commercial, and industrial life of the world, and it has kept his interests constantly in mind. More persons are engaged in farming than in any other occupation. Over thirty-five per cent. of the working population of the country are employed in agricultural pursuits. Although invention and discovery have placed many labor-saving appliances in the hands of the farmer in recent years, whereby one man is able to do as much work as several were able to do a few decades ago, yet the farmer retains his ascendancy among the great productive forces of the country.

Mention has been made of the aid to railway construction by which the Republican party has provided markets for the products of the farmer. By its tariff acts the party has performed a similar service. The Republican tariffs have built mills in every part of the country, have utilized all the country's natural resources, have produced most of the manufactured articles at home which we formerly had to purchase abroad, have given profitable employment in various pursuits to millions who otherwise would have been compelled to remain on the farms, and thus have reduced the competition in producing farm articles and increased the demand for them. Factories have been planted in every agricultural community. The home market, in which he sells most of his products and in which he gets his best prices, has been brought right to the farmer's door. Although much of the country's food-stuffs and crude materials are still sold abroad, a larger proportion of them is consumed at home than formerly.

In all respects the condition of the American farmer has been vastly benefited by Republican legislation.

The rural free delivery, which was first proposed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker in the administration of President Harrison, which began in an experimental way before Harrison left office, which was discontinued under Cleveland, but which was revived and put in active operation by President McKinley, and which has been greatly extended by President Roosevelt, has brought even the most isolated farmer into close connection with the rest of the world. This has been supplemented by the rural telephone, which prosperity has brought within the reach of the average farmer. As compared with a third or a half of a century ago, there are fewer mortgages on American farms, and the farmer has more money in the savings bank and in railway bonds, he wears better clothes, eats better food, gives his sons and daughters better education, is housed better, has more books and newspapers in his home, has luxuries which were formerly beyond the reach of the agriculturists of the country, and has a mastery in fields which, in the old days, he never dreamed of entering. For this transformation in the American farmer's condition, he is largely indebted to the wise legislation of the Republican party.



PROMOTERS OF INTERNATIONAL AMITY.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE COURT THAT RECENTLY MET AT CARTAGO, COSTA RICA. Standing (left to right): Hon. William I. Buchanan, United States; Enrique Creel (president), Mexico. Seated: Dr. Carlos A. Ucles, Honduras; Dr. Salvador Gallegos, Salvador; Dr. Jose A. Aguilar, Costa Rica; Dr. Angel M. Bocanegra, Guatemala; Dr. Jose Madrid, Nicaragua.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat Bureau.



# The Perplexing Problem of Feeding China

By Nan Peacock

HONG-KONG, CHINA, July 1st, 1908.

RICE is eaten three times a day by every Chinaman, except in the case of the very poor, whose meals are limited to two, or even one, a day.



WOMEN TRANSPLANTING RICE FROM THE SEED FIELDS.

China's problem has always been, more or less, how to get enough food to go around, and this anxiety is curiously expressed in the old census returns, which give the population of the various provinces as so many "mouths," instead of so many heads. Not much rice is imported; a little has lately been taken from the neighboring countries of Indo-China or Burma. No export of rice is allowed under any circumstances, but still the difficulty of feeding the 300,000,000 to 400,000,000

"mouths" has never really been satisfactorily solved. Chinese history has ever running through it the dismal note of drought or flood and famine, and one cannot live in the "rice belt" here in south China without coming in touch with the ever-recurring anxiety as to the success or failure of the crops. Even the tourist quickly comes to realize the importance of the "paddy fields" that cover the land and lie close up to every village and city. It must be remembered that, although China has a land area of about five million square miles, one-third only is available for cultivation, the remainder being desert, poorly watered, or thinly peopled plateau.

Stern necessity has made the Chinaman the best agriculturist in the world; he gets the most astonishing results from the simplest and lowliest methods and means. Implements of the most primitive kind are all he has to work with, but no difficulties are too great for the peasant farmer to overcome. The land is parceled out into small holdings, and, by a system of co-operation, the small farmer is able to cope with slight reverses and make a scanty living out of the few fields he possesses.

Rice, of course, grows under water. The paddy fields resemble shallow trays, each field being banked all round to prevent the escape of the water with which it is flooded. From a height the flat country looks like a chess-board, with the fields laid out symmetrically; but when the country is hilly the fields rise, terrace above terrace. The methods of irrigation are primitive, but sufficient. If a stream is

available for power, immense water wheels are constructed of bamboo, thirty or forty feet high. Where the water has to be raised from a canal or river, the pump is a fragile-looking bamboo structure, consisting of an endless chain with boxes or troughs, the machine being worked by the feet in treadmill fashion.

There are two crops of rice in the year—one in June and the second in November or December. The fields are roughly prepared by a simple plow, which is so light it can be carried on the shoulder, and then copiously manured and watered until they are in a state of unsavory slush. The rice is planted thickly in one field, and when it is grown about seven or eight inches the seedlings are transplanted into the wider acres, which are already submerged. This part of the work is done by women, and the shoots come up above the water in wonderfully straight rows. From that time onward the crops depend on the rains—what the people call the "me-t'ien" or "mildew weather"—and it is an anxious time for the farmers until June, when the fields are comparatively dry and the rice is cut with a saw-like sickle. The grain is threshed on the field by beating it against the high baskets that one sees everywhere in the fields at harvesting time.

All the plowing and heavy work in the southern provinces of China are done by water buffaloes. Heavy, ungraceful beasts they look, as they plunge and toil through the deep mud, into which they sink to the knees at every step. Certain sounds there are, alike in every country, and the aspirated "Hi" of the Chinaman, as he urges his buffalo through the mud, is closely akin to the call of the Western farmer to his horses or of the Kaffir to his oxen. They have doubtful tempers, these water buffaloes, and it is advisable for a stranger to give them a wide berth.

I have never had yearnings to adopt the "simple life" and become a farmer in China! Now in England, for example (especially when one is kept in town in summer weather), it is so easy to become sentimental over the delights and joys of the farmer. But here in China it is quite another story. Rice is such an uncomfortable crop; it is so muddy and sloppy, so damp and unsatisfactory in every way. The only time I remember really enjoying a paddy field was one hot day last January. The last stalk of grain had long since been gathered, and the fields were sunbaked, hard, and flat. We had landed from the launch at a small village, bound for a picnic up in the hills, but the sun was very warm and we were very hungry, and though still a long way from our destination, we sat down and ate our lunch.

But if the fields are uncomfortable spots when the crops are growing, there is no escape from them, for there are no pleasant roads or shady lanes where one can get away from the universal damp and discomfort. The top of each bank skirting the field affords a narrow and insecure pathway, a tiresome and circuitous way of getting across country. The only roads in south China are rough stone highways, made of boulders or blocks of granite laid irregularly side

by side, just wide enough to allow of walking in single file, the only possible means of riding being the sedan chair carried by coolies.

There are no lovers in China, except perhaps among the missionaries. This is quite a merciful dispensation, for, had there been lovers, where could they meet? Even the most ardent rustic swain would find difficulty in courting his lass in a paddy field, both of them up to their knees in slimy and malodorous mud! Then again, fortunately, a Chinaman never wants to walk out with his wife. Even if they are working together all day in the same field, they will return to the village separately. Is this not simply because there has never been room for more than one at a time on a Chinese apology for a road? And exactly the same with the lovers! Given wide lanes, you will soon have them.

But I would not have you think the rice fields are all unpleasantness—indeed, no! In spite of all their disadvantages, they are very beautiful. At every stage there is beauty—at a distance—whether it be the vivid emerald patches of the seed fields, or the gray-green shimmer of the newly planted shoots, the delicate leaves resting on the top of the water, unable as yet to bear their own weight; or, later on, when the plants are tall and sturdy, and the flooded fields mirror the blue of the sky, while the sun casts sharp shadows in the water, until one can hardly tell where the stem begins or the reflection ends! But best of all is the short southern twilight, when the outlines are dim, and the pale opal tints of the fading light make of the fields a mosaic of mother-of-pearl, while a solitary heron stands darkly outlined against the water, giving a Japanese finish to the whole effect!

Three things the Chinese farmer fears more than all others for his crops—drought when the plants are young, floods when they are ready for cutting, and the dreaded locust. The weather is no more considerate in China than elsewhere, and the last harvest was most unfortunate in this respect, for heavy rains fell just when the grain was ripening. Traveling, last December, on the first section of the new railroad which is ultimately to run from Canton to Hankow, we saw the paddy fields stretching away on either side of the line, most of the crops still uncut, and whole acres of grain beaten down and spoiled by the heavy rains. Here and there the farmers were busy cutting and beating out the rice, up to the knees in black slime as usual. Practically every inch of the land in this Kwangtung province, through which we were journeying, is under rice cultivation; and the people lead their patient, laborious lives, rarely going even so far as the next village, taking what comes to them, good crops or bad, famine, drought, or flood, with the same stoic calm—not expecting over much, for even in the best seasons there is barely enough to go round, so many mouths are there. Is it any wonder that the Chinese have become apathetic, and that they have apparently lost some of the finer altruistic feelings one expects to find animating a great nation?



NATIVE PLOWING A RICE FIELD WITH A WATER BUFFALO.



RICE FIELDS NEWLY PLANTED WITH GRAIN, IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.



THRESHING RICE BY BEATING THE SHEAVES AGAINST HIGH BASKETS.



HARVESTING A GOOD CROP OF RICE.

Photographs by Nan Peacock.



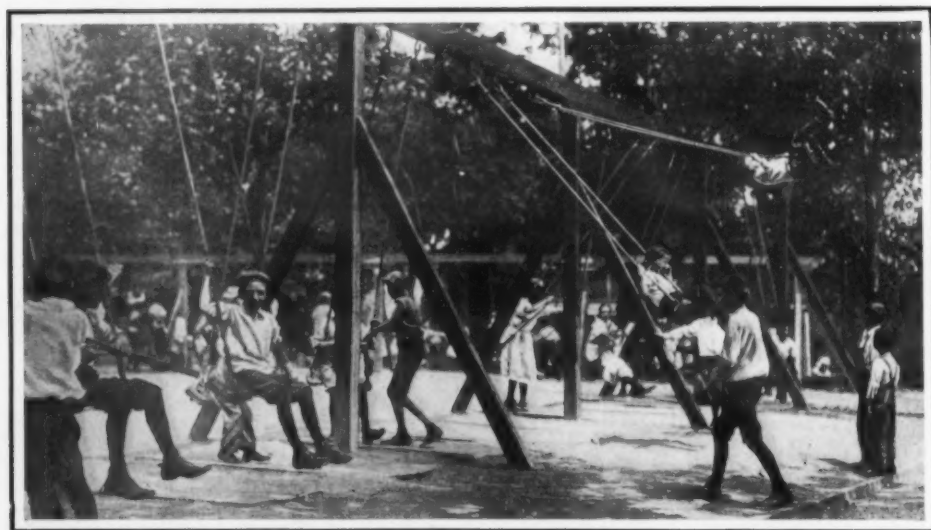
# New York's Poor Children on Their Summer Playgrounds



"TEETER-TOTTER" IN EAST RIVER PARK.



BOYS DISPORTING ON THE BEACH OF ONE OF THE CITY'S RECREATION SPOTS.



LARGER CHILDREN ENJOYING THE "SCUPS."



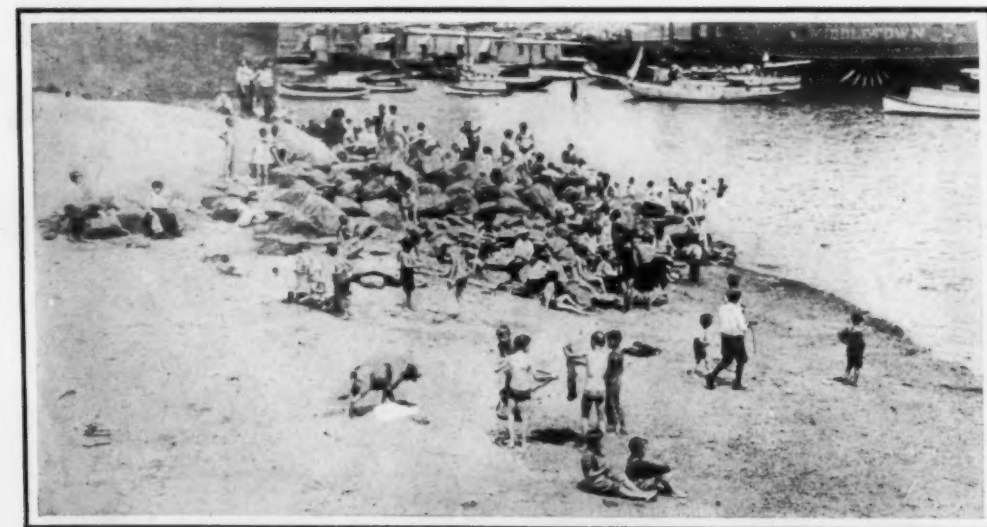
BABIES HAVING A GOOD TIME IN THE SAFETY SWINGS.



GROUP OF LITTLE TOTS HAVING A SWING.—Paul Schumm.



YOUNGSTERS PLAYING IN A SAND-BOX.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BOYS' BATHING PLACE AT EAST RIVER PARK.



THE RAPTURES OF THE HURDY-GURDY.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.



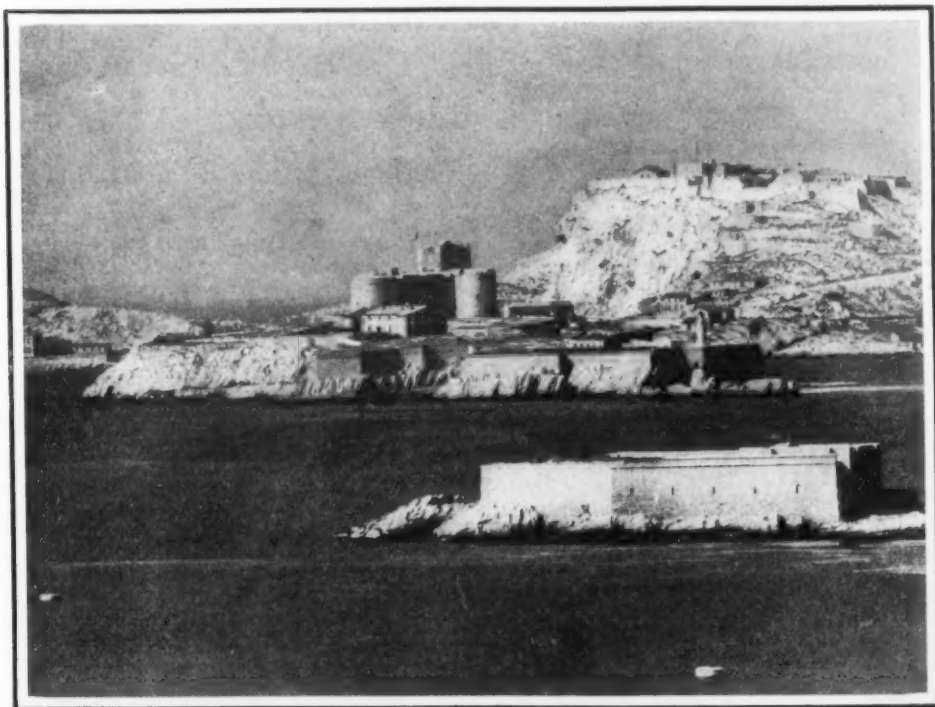
# What the Camera Found in a European Auto Tour



THE NATIONAL DISH OF ITALY—NATIVES EATING MACARONI ON A PUBLIC STREET OF NAPLES.



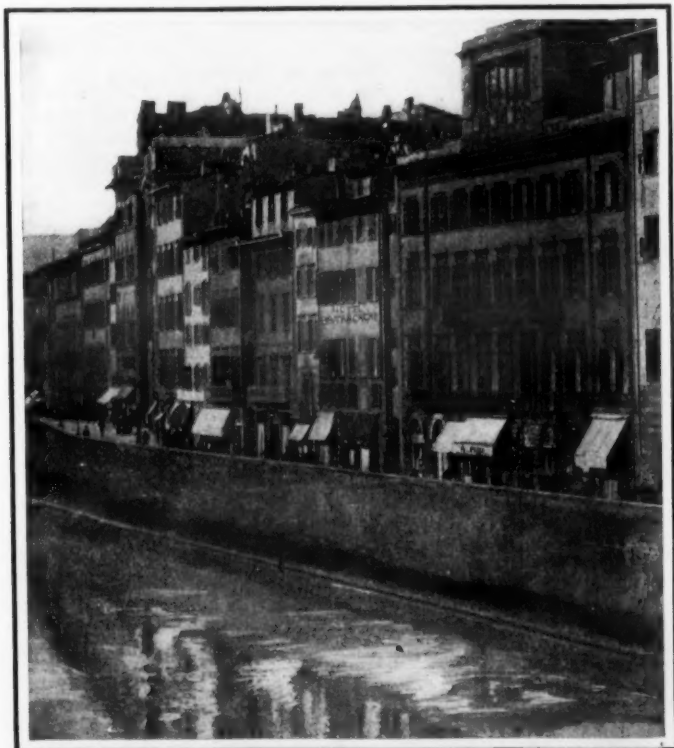
THE DELIGHT OF THE MOTORIST—THE SPLENDID LIMESTONE ROAD THROUGH THE FAMOUS BORDEAUX VINEYARDS IN FRANCE.



THE CELEBRATED CHATEAU D'IF, AT MARSEILLES—THE SCENE OF THE GREAT STORY BY DUMAS, "THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK."



THE NOTRE DAME DE LA GARDE, THE PATRON SAINT OF THE SAILORS—VISIBLE FOR MILES BEFORE ONE ENTERS THE HARBOR AT MARSEILLES.



SCENE ALONG THE RIVER ARNO, SHOWING A STREET OF FASHIONABLE HOTELS, AND A FAVORITE PROMENADE OF TOURISTS.



WASH-DAY IN NICE—FAMILIAR SIGHT ALONG COUNTRY ROADS IN FRANCE AND ITALY.

See page 206.



# Pleasures and Penalties of Motoring Abroad

By Harriet Quimby

"MOTORING abroad is not all 'beer and skittles' as many returning motorists would have us believe," said an old-time traveler whose number of trips across the Atlantic is well past the half-hundred mark. Americans have a happy faculty of forgetting their unpleasant experiences and of exaggerating their joys, after the manner of fishermen who profess that they have had a great outing, when, if the truth were known, they had spent the day sitting on a mosquito-infested bank waiting patiently for the first fish to nab the bait. Especially is this true when the travelers publish their experiences for the benefit of those who have never crossed the ocean. Little but the joy of motoring abroad is heard in America, but in Paris one hears of the trials and tribulations which have beset the paths of travelers on pleasure bent, and the majority of whom return to the French capital while their grievances still rankle.

It is in Paris that stories are circulated concerning some of the French garages which have a neat trick of emptying, by means of suction pumps, the gasoline and cylinder oil tanks of the cars that have been run in for the night, leaving just enough fuel to get the machine well under way before the loss is discovered. Again it is in Paris that one hears all about the watered and dirty gasoline that is sold in Italy, and which, bad as it is, costs all sorts of prices, sometimes reaching as high as a dollar and a quarter a gallon. The dirty gasoline, which even the straining through chamois will not clarify, is one of the principal causes for engine trouble in Italy. It is on these foreign trips that the American becomes patriotic and longs for the clean gasoline produced by the much-abused Standard Oil Company. The matter of gasoline is the most serious financial proposition with which automobilists abroad have to contend.

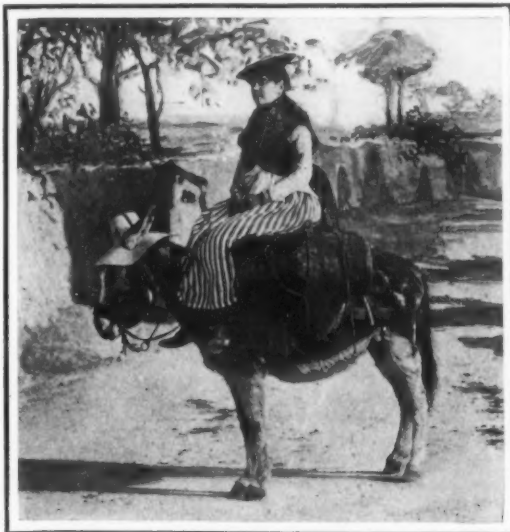
In France it is only half a dollar or so a gallon, but even at that rate the fuel runs up at an alarming pace. In both France and Italy the peasants confine themselves to lawfully fleecing the pleasure-seekers who whizz along the perfect roads. The Italians, especially, always have a smile and a "*buon giorno*" for the begoggled stranger. It is in Switzerland where the country folk still practice their little habits of hurling rocks and clods at passing automobiles. There are thousands of tricks practiced by the peasants in all the foreign countries. A favorite method of reaping a tourist season harvest may be found in the recent experience of Mr. Louis Stern, a prominent New York financier, who is spending the summer abroad with his car. The circumstance, as published in the cable notes of the *New York Times*, read: "Mr. Stern was on his way from Carlsbad to Lucerne, and when near the Austrian frontier, his car, a seventy horse-power machine, was running at moderate speed to round a curve, when the chauffeur noticed a team of two horses and a wagon in the road ahead. The driver of the team had nothing to fear as the road was wide and the car was going slowly, nevertheless he dropped his reins at once and began to shout at the top of his voice. With his shouting, the loosened reins, and the motor altogether, the horses shied and overturned the wagon. Instantly a policeman, who seemed to be on hand for just such an emergency, rushed up and threatened Mr. Stern with arrest. Although the entire blame lay with the driver, who was not injured, nor were his horses or wagon, the policeman sided with the native, and explained that if he should make an arrest it would be several days before the case would be heard, but if the American wished to avoid the delay and the trouble he could settle for ninety dollars, which Mr. Stern promptly did, and the matter ended."

The case is illustrative of the many by which American dollars are made to flow into foreign channels. Similar reports have been made from time to time, the complaints being confined to no one country, but including all except England, where conditions run on a comparatively smooth basis for the motorist.

Last year, when the Parisian papers were teeming with the little grievances of Americans abroad, the following interesting complaint, which had been carried to the government authorities, created a sensation. The case was that of a party traveling over the country in a large touring car which one evening ran foremost against a steel wire stretched across the road at a height calculated to catch the neck of the driver and of the person occupying the front seat with him. Fortunately the car was equipped with a cover supported by two stout iron rods. These caught and held the wire, and thereby saved the lives of the two men and their party. Switzerland is famous for its traps set for automobiles, and no sooner is one abolished than another is brought into public notice by complaining travelers. Very often the crimes cannot be fastened upon any one person.

Despite the drawbacks of touring in Switzerland, that country is one of the most picturesque on the other side of the ocean. The peasant life

is interesting because everybody works. Little girls are taught to make beautiful embroidery. Travelers often stop to see the women spin their own flax and weave their own linen. Although the country lends itself poorly to agriculture, the peasants, nowise discouraged, turn their attention to cattle raising and to cheese and butter making. Each season mountaineers come down to the valleys to work in the vineyards, and with them come their families, their household



COUNTRY WOMAN EN ROUTE TO THE MARKET IN NICE ON THE BACK OF A HAT-WEARING DONKEY.

goods, and their live-stock, including cattle and goats. When they return to their mountain homes they present one of the most curious sights that the traveler from this side of the Atlantic may hope to see. The peasant not only decks himself in all his finery, but he also decorates the leader of the herd. Selecting the handsomest and his favorite cow, he places a crown of flowers on her head, and hangs an unusually large and assertive bell around her neck. The cow is so pleased with herself that she takes the leadership and holds it with the tenacity of a Newport society woman. All of the cows wear clanging bells, and many of them have milking-stools strapped to their backs. Singing his yodel, the peasant begins ascent to his mountain home, and Americans marvel at his content.

The trip from Paris to Bordeaux and through the famous wine districts to the Pyrenees and the border of Spain, though short, is a favorite one for touring parties. The roads of France are absolutely perfect, and there are some twenty-seven thousand miles of them, which are kept in condition by the government. At about every eight or nine kilometers a workman is given a portion of road to care for. If the road is mountainous and difficult to maintain, then the space allotted to one man is lessened to two or three kilometers. This explains not only the perfect condition of the road itself, which is as smooth as a park boulevard, but also the pleasing appearance of the trees, which are kept trimmed, and of the grass, which is mowed, and the clean ditches at either side of the road. When a hole appears in the road, the workman fills it at once with sand and rock, which he crushes by hand and then tramps down. One is often disposed to think that the road grew that way. The making and maintaining of government roads was begun by Louis XV., but was carried on by Napoleon, who desired good roads on which to move his army. There is no speed law in France; consequently all cars that are capable bowl along at from fifty to ninety miles an hour. With this rate of speed the greater share of

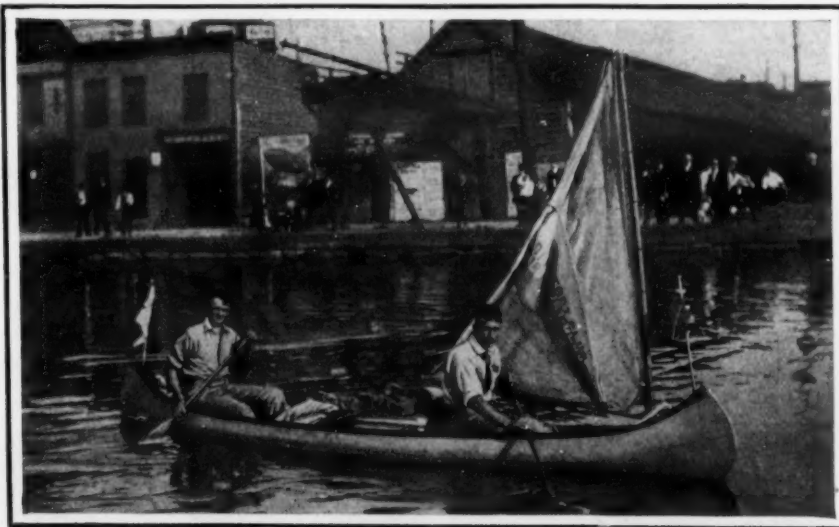
tire troubles come from overheating instead of puncture. Vineyards stretch for miles all around Bordeaux, and the smooth, white paths which lead from the main road through the vineyards to the famous Chateaux La Fite, La Tour, Margaux, Yeuim, and so on in innumerable numbers—all of them known to wine connoisseurs in this and other countries—are a source of never-ending delight to motorists. In Italy the roads are of macadam and slightly rough. In Austria they are about the same, and in Germany fairly good, but not comparable with those of France.

A matter of constant surprise to Americans is the little observance of road etiquette between drivers in France. The far-famed polish of the French seems to disappear the moment they step into an automobile—a fact which is provokingly noticeable when breakdowns occur. In America a certain etiquette exists with automobilists—a code which prompts chauffeurs, whether they be owners or hired drivers, to slow down at the scene of a breakdown and to proffer assistance. The "divvying" of gasoline from a half-filled tank to an empty one, contributions of dry cells to one so unfortunate as to have his batteries give out when miles from a source of supply, and numerous other little courtesies, including practical and genuine labor in coaxing a stubborn engine to resume its revolutions, are every-day occurrences in America which have come within the experience of all who drive or ride in this country. In France a breakdown attracts no more attention than can be given from a car speeding past at forty miles an hour. Notwithstanding these characteristics, which are rendered less unpleasant when one is on the lookout for them, a journey along the French and Italian Riviera, covering the 2,323 miles between Havre and Naples, stopping at the hundreds of small settlements, lunching at quaint inns, and enjoying bits of peasant life, is one of the pleasantest ways of spending a month.

Although many touring parties skip Marseilles in their Riviera trip, and hurry along to Nice, where the olive groves and fields of violets are a magnet in themselves, the little seaport city, with its bustling manufactories and its fishermen, is well worth a visit. There are generally a score of artists at work with pencils and pads on the streets of Marseilles, sketching the fishermen, with their ruddy faces and pert white caps, who stand on the street corners with great baskets of purple orsins for sale. Orsins are sea urchins, and the average American would as soon think of swallowing an alligator egg as of eating a sea urchin when he is in his own country; but take him to Marseilles, where sea urchins are considered great delicacies, and he will have the fishwoman prepare one after another, while he stands on the street squeezing a bit of lemon over the titbit and adding a dash of pepper before he eats it. Orsins are eaten out of the shell with a tiny fork, as we eat oysters. Marseilles is also the home of bouillabaisse, and the tourist who has not enjoyed a dish of this famous mixture of lobster, saffron, olive oil, three kinds of fish which are found only in the Mediterranean, and various herb flavorings, as it is prepared at the Grand Hotel, has missed one of the joys of a trip abroad.

It has been a matter of reproach to some Americans that the cost of travel has been augmented by their persistent patronage of the most expensive hotels, many of which have been built to accommodate them. There are magnificent hotels in all of the larger cities in both France and Italy, and some of them have prices that equal those of first-class American hotels; but there are many, also first class as to patronage, which are both comfortable and reasonable. In Florence, in the row of fashionable hotels which face the river Arno, and are on the principal promenade of the city, the prices are no higher than the prices at some of the less fashionable hostels in America. At the Hotel Bratange, where many Americans gather in Florence, Mr. Christori, the manager, who has had wide experience in English and Swiss resorts, said: "It is true that we like the American patronage, and we make every effort to secure it. Americans like the best, and they patronize a chain of hotels where they can obtain luxury like to that of London or Paris. Then, too, they like the hotels where they will meet friends of their own social set. The traveled American is accustomed to luxury at home, and he wants it when he travels. We who cater to the American trade realize that while he will not pay exorbitant prices, he is willing to give a reasonable return for what he wants."

Good mechanics are found everywhere in both France and Italy, and it is a mistake to suppose that they do not do good work on American cars. The duty required upon taking a car abroad is based upon the weight of the car in France, and upon the number of springs in Italy. By joining the Automobile Club of America before sailing, many of the primary annoyances of a trip are done away with, as the club has established reciprocal relations with the touring clubs of both countries.



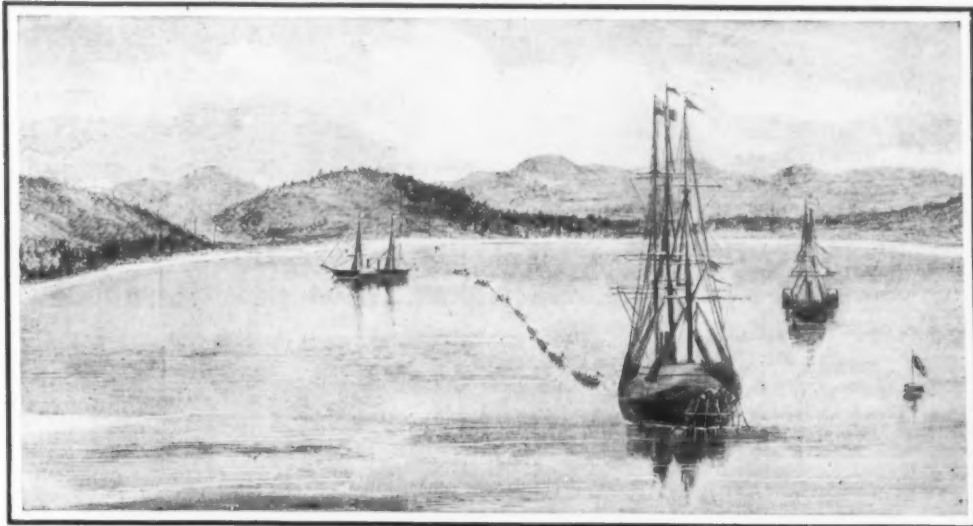
A LONG PLEASURE-TRIP ON THE WATER.

YOUTHFUL EXPLORERS LEAVING SCHENECTADY, N. Y., ON A 4,000-MILE CANOE VOYAGE THROUGH THE ERIE CANAL, THE GREAT LAKES, DOWN TO NEW ORLEANS, ETC.—William J. Healy.

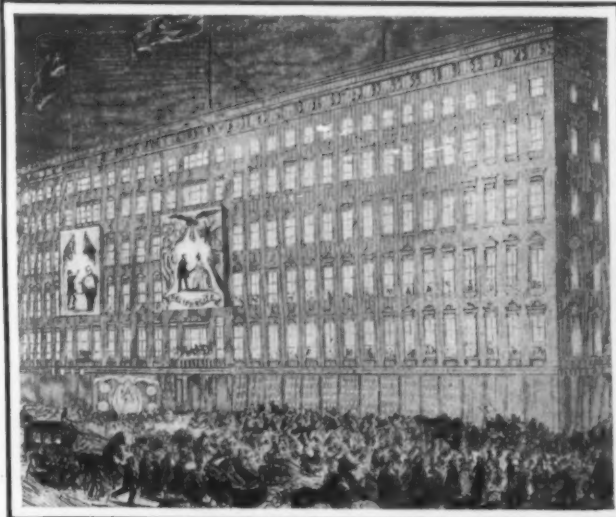


# An Event Which Stirred the World Fifty Years Ago

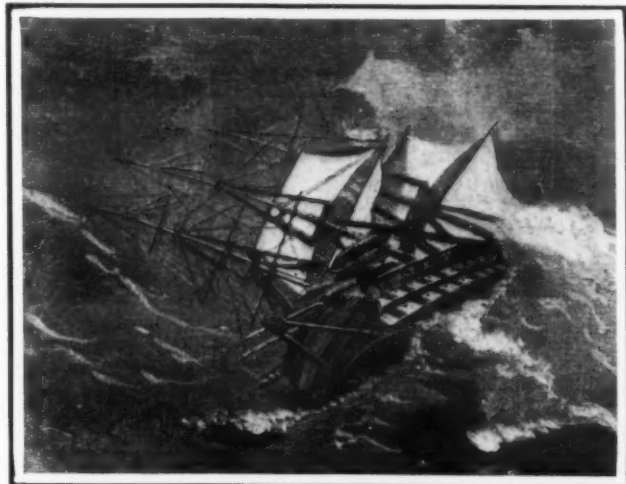
LAYING OF THE FIRST ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, AND NEW YORK'S CELEBRATION OF CYRUS W. FIELD'S TRIUMPH



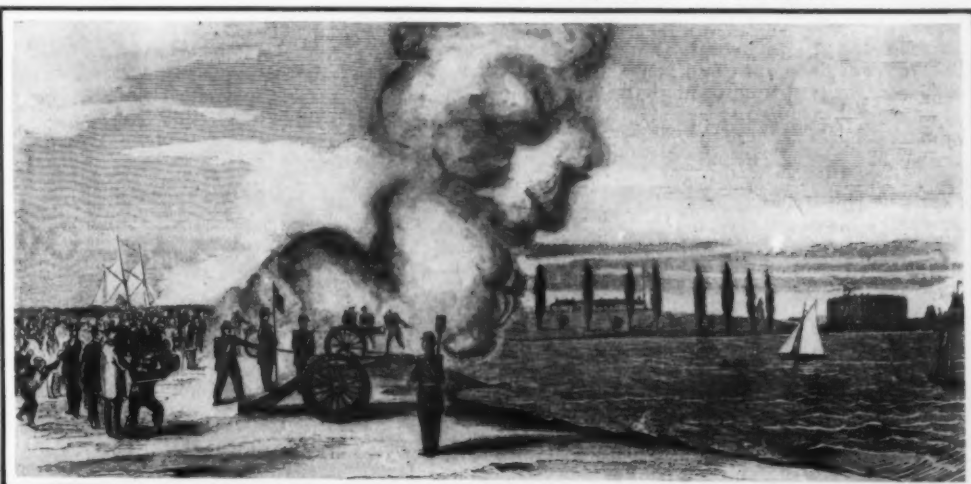
PAYING OUT THE AMERICAN END OF THE FIRST ATLANTIC CABLE IN TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND, AUGUST 5TH, 1858, FROM THE U. S. S. "NIAGARA" (IN CENTRE)—H. B. M. STEAMER "GORGON" AT RIGHT, H. B. M. STEAMER "PORCUPINE" AT LEFT.



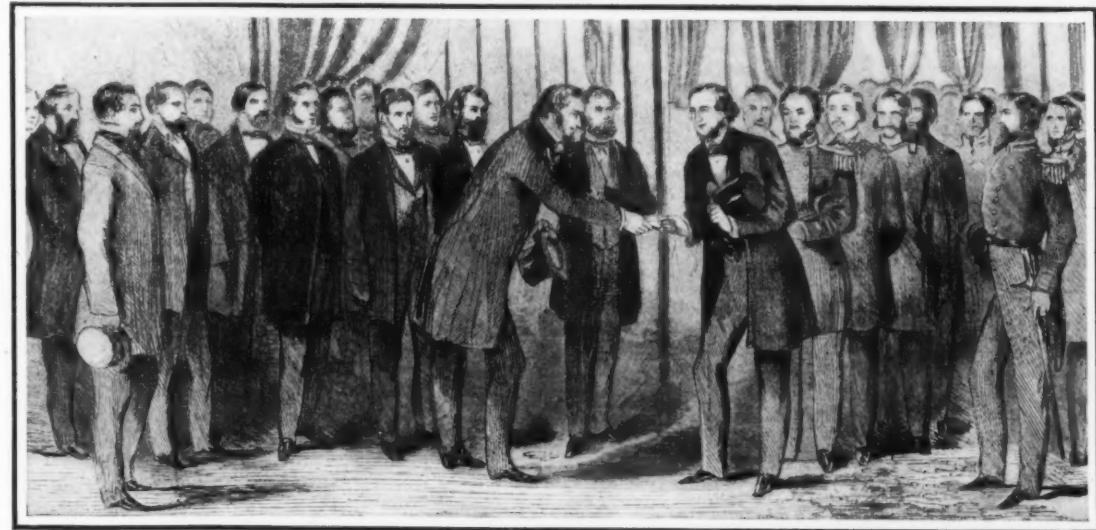
THE LAYING OF THE CABLE CELEBRATED AT NEW YORK—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, ON BROADWAY, THEN THE LARGEST HOSTELRY IN THE WORLD, BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.



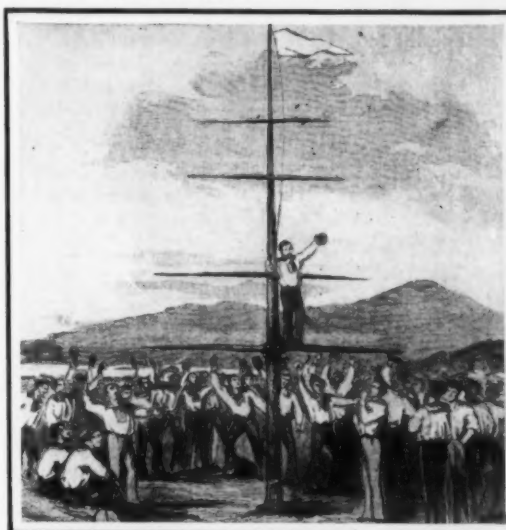
H. M. S. "AGAMEMNON," WITH A SECTION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE ON BOARD, TOSSED, MID-SEA, IN A FURIOUS STORM.



SCOTT LIFE-GUARDS FIRING A SALUTE OF TWO HUNDRED GUNS FROM THE BATTERY, NEW YORK, ON THE RETURN OF THE AMERICAN CABLE-LAYING FRIGATE "NIAGARA."



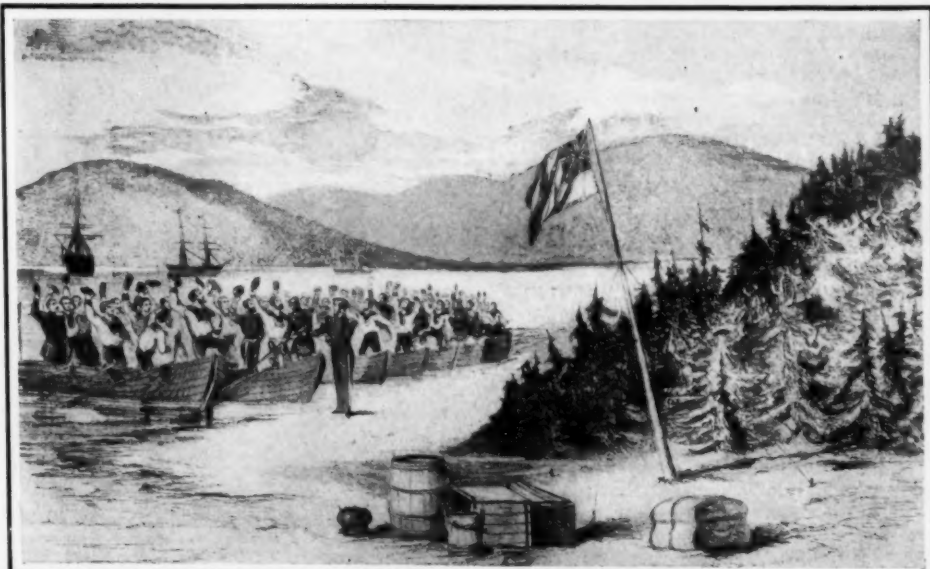
MAYOR TIEMANN PRESENTING A TESTIMONIAL IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW YORK, TO CYRUS W. FIELD, THE FAMOUS PROMOTER OF THE CABLE ENTERPRISE.



SAILORS OF THE "NIAGARA" RAISING A LIBERTY POLE AT BULL'S ARM BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND, TO COMMEMORATE THE LAYING OF THE CABLE.



RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN RECOGNITION OF THE GREAT EVENT—A LONG LINE OF CLERGY ENTERING TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. HUDSON, OF THE "NIAGARA," AND HIS MEN BRINGING ASHORE THE AMERICAN END OF THE CABLE AT TRINITY BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

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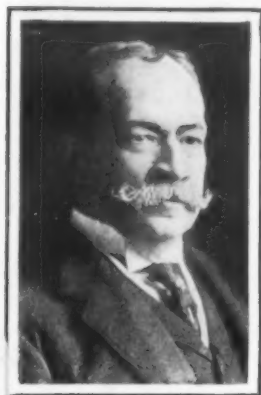


# What Notable Men Are Talking About

## THE BUSINESS OF THE HISTORIAN.

By David J. Hill, Ambassador to Germany.

THE FUNCTION of the historian in dealing with historical material is an ethical function; not simply because it is his duty, in common with all other men of science, to discover and to state the truth with a high sense of his responsibility to mankind, but because the whole substance of history is of an ethical nature. It is the work of the historian to trace the upward or downward curve of man's development as displayed in the various forms of human conduct, such as art, industry, thought, literature, and politics, and, if possible, to bring to light, by following the successive transformations that have affected that development, the forces and conditions that have effect of particular instances of conduct upon it. The one constant factor in the historic process is human nature, which is sometimes governed by reason, but generally moved by impulse. The business of the historian, therefore, is not to make history seem reasonable by placing upon it a scientific stamp foreign to its nature, but to display the motives that have determined the historic process as it has in reality been unfolded. History is the record of man's efforts to solve the problems with which his nature and his environment confront him. It is good for mankind to realize that, although living in a universe governed by law, as a result of its freedom it has sometimes gone wrong; and that, without a loyal adherence to great principles, it may go wrong again. The best antidote to this eventually is a true science of the past.



DAVID JAYNE HILL,  
American ambassador to Germany  
and the world's greatest author-  
ity on the history of diplo-  
macy.—Copyright, 1907,  
by Harris & Ewing.

in fact produced it, and the instances of conduct upon it. The one constant factor in the historic process is human nature, which is sometimes governed by reason, but generally moved by impulse. The business of the historian, therefore, is not to make history seem reasonable by placing upon it a scientific stamp foreign to its nature, but to display the motives that have determined the historic process as it has in reality been unfolded. History is the record of man's efforts to solve the problems with which his nature and his environment confront him. It is good for mankind to realize that, although living in a universe governed by law, as a result of its freedom it has sometimes gone wrong; and that, without a loyal adherence to great principles, it may go wrong again. The best antidote to this eventually is a true science of the past.

## JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

By Marquis Katsura, the new premier of Japan.

THE DISTURBANCE of Japanese finances on account of the recent war between Japan and Russia must be allayed within the shortest possible time. Redemption bonds, more especially those that are unproductive, will receive my first attention. I hope to be able to readjust Japan's finances, and thus dispel the abnormal condition now existing. The upbuilding of Japan's economical and commercial development will be one of my most serious endeavors, but in carrying out this policy I shall be most careful to avoid anything calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of the Powers. These are the principal objects to be pursued. The adjustment of the national finances and the development of the national resources are two inseparable measures, and therefore shall command my utmost attention and the utmost attention of my government.

## CHURCH BEHIND THE TIMES IN ITS MUSIC.

By C. C. Washburn, director of music at Vanderbilt University.

IF THE Sunday Schools were up to date they would at least keep pace with the development of music as it is taught in the public schools. Sunday-school hymns are worse than mediocre, and should be changed for strong musical hymns which will bring out the best musical and æsthetic appreciations of the child. Ministers usually are poor singers, and nearly always are thinking of something else while the congregation is toiling through a tune, the words of which are mere doggerel; and men on musical committees of churches and Sunday Schools have strange standards for selecting soloists and persons for the choirs. They choose a soprano because she is pretty, and a bass because he has a pull. The others are put in because they attract young men or desirable church-goers.

## GREATEST THING IS CHARACTER.

By Rev. J. T. Parr, of London, England.

WHAT matters in human life more than character? That is worth more than health. I do not deprecate a sound body, but too much deference to physique is likely to produce an animalism. I know that in my own country the young men are devoting such care to the advancement of the human body that in a measure they have become well-nigh idolaters of athletics. So far have they gone that I believe they have done themselves harm in the effort to produce robust bodies. Remembering that physical health and animalism often go one and one, it is well to remember that some of the greatest men of the race, some of the greatest saviors of mankind, in fact, have been men who were ill, in deep pain, and of the poorest

physical health. Education set against character is not the most important thing in life. I do not detract from its importance, but the greatest education cannot reciprocate for a moral deformity. Never forget that being clever does not make up for not being good. And the greatest thing is not money. In my country it seems the desire to die rich. Almost the greatest desire of mankind, it seems, is to have the newspapers report that So-and-So died worth a quarter of a million sterling. Many a poor laborer is better off. Character is better than all the money in the world.

## ESSENTIALS IN GOOD GOVERNMENT.

By Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

THE ESSENTIALS in government are three co-ordinate branches—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Each must keep within its bound, or representative government cannot exist. And when you find a government in which the three branches have become subordinated to the will of the executive, popular government has ceased to exist. I speak this in an impersonal way. The last hope of liberty in this government is an upright, fearless, incorruptible judiciary. If in the lapse of time you find a political body advocating any measure which seeks to impair the foundation of government as laid down by the founders, fight it. The principle of the three co-ordinate branches of government ought not to be forgotten for a moment.

## LAWS MUST BE BACKED BY PUBLIC OPINION.

By Justice Gaynor, of the New York Supreme Court.

THE LAW has never descended to thrusting its nose unnecessarily into the personal conduct of men and women, and those who try to make out that it has, only tend to create a disrespect for it. In the administration of the laws no one should set himself up as better or stricter than the laws. No law can be enforced except by public opinion, and wise legislators never pass a law which lacks public opinion in its favor. Such laws are dead letters, except as they are stirred up from time to time by the few among us who delight in meddling with the conduct of others, or to levy blackmail. The community sheds them as a snake sheds its skin.

## "Taft! Taft!! Taft!!!"

I HEAR a distant humming: from the Southland it is coming.  
From the planter's stately mansion and the cabin in the fields,  
They have ceased to pick the cotton, and the peach crop is forgotten,  
And in vain the sweet magnolia to the wind its fragrance yields.  
For they're yelling, oh! they're yelling and with joyous gestures telling  
How they mean to vote this autumn to the overthrow of graft,  
And the glory of the nation, and triumphant elevation  
To the presidential station proud of Taft, Taft, Taft!

In the West the canyons rattle to the hoofs of straying cattle,  
And the cowboys there no longer put the broncos to their tricks,  
Idle hangs the stirrup leather, while in little groups together,  
With considerable excitement, they are talking politics.  
But there is not any shooting, since the candidate is suiting  
Every man of every business, trade, profession, guild, or craft;  
And the lumber camps are ringing, and the busy flour mills singing  
Of the votes the West is piling up for Taft, Taft, Taft!

Where New England orchards olden gleam with apples red and golden,  
Now the farmers stop to gossip o'er the fence rails, warped and gray;  
And its millions to a picket they will cast the same straight ticket  
When they drop the hoe to rally at the polls election day.  
For the leader of the hour, and the magic name of power  
That is pledged to rake corruption in high places, fore and aft,  
And will meet each issue fairly, standing honestly and squarely  
On the side of truth and honor—it is Taft, Taft, Taft!

MINNA IRVING.



CLEANING THE BIG GUNS ABOARD THE PACIFIC FLEET.

SAILORS POLISHING THE 12-INCH CANNON OF THE FLAGSHIP "CONNECTICUT," WHICH LED THE WAY INTO AUCKLAND, N. Z., HARBOR.—E. Muller.

## COMMERCIALISM CAUSES WAR.

By General Frederick D. Grant.

THE OLD Napoleonic wars were fought by England because Napoleon was boycotting English goods in the countries of his federation. The war with Russia, which marked the commencement of Napoleon's downfall, was fought because the Czar had allowed himself to be persuaded to let the English goods come in through his country. The Boer war presented the spectacle of an oppressed nation fighting for its liberty, but the real cause of the struggle was the mines which both peoples wanted all for themselves. Nations do not fight for academic and moral reasons, and the world is not yet far enough advanced for us to depend upon the peoples of the various nations not to be swayed by commercialism. Therefore, every great commercial nation should maintain a suitable armament to protect itself, and if we are going to be a great commercial nation we should increase our army and navy as the best protection against wars.



GEN. FREDERICK D. GRANT,  
Who is now chief-in-command of  
the Department of the East,  
United States Army.

## AMERICA MUST STOP PLUNDERING.

By President Thomas, of Middlebury College.

WE HAVE been exploiting a continent, the broadest and richest ever allotted to any people. A horde of plunderers, we have swept down upon its treasures, consuming ruthlessly its forests, impoverishing its soil, strewing its meadows to the seas, and burning its treasured mountains as our barbarian forefathers burned the hills of Rome. As robbers we have succeeded tremendously. That has been hitherto our success. We have had but one Emerson; the great Americans have been Edison, Morse, Fulton, and their like, together with the masters of business who have heaped up the largest fortunes the world has known. Were all America to be blotted out, past and present, the loss to the world of culture, thought, and beauty would not equal the loss of one small year of Athens. The time is surely coming when we can live no more by plunder, but must set ourselves to build and to plant, and to renew our life from within. The day of our reckoning will also surely come. We cannot much longer grow rich by devastation, nor even live by it. America's wealth must come from her men.

## THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA IN CHINA.

By Sir Robert Hart, inspector-general of imperial Chinese customs.

AT PRESENT the Chinese government is much concerned with railways, telegraphs, mining, manufactures, and with Western educational, military, and naval matters; and with all these points the inspectorate has had at some time or other something to do. There have also been occasions during the last thirty years on which the inspectorate has done very good service for the public and for China by preparing for participation in many international exhibitions which have taken place during those thirty years, and there have been from time to time very important and serious negotiations which the burning questions of the day and successive periods brought to the front, in which the customs have rendered signal and useful service at all points. The old has passed away and the new is coming in, and the work before China is work of enormous importance and enormous difficulty. It is not merely a small village that has to be dealt with; it is an immense population—a population which represents a large section of the human race; and the work to be done is one which means not merely transition, but, if not the substitution of, the addition of the complex arrangements which the necessities of the times call for to the procedure which has been inherited from the past and from the wisdom of two thousand years.

## MEN, NOT LAWS, RULE THE STATE.

By Lord Rosebery, president of the Society of Comparative Legislation.

I AM NOT sure that I do not incline to that small heresy, if it be a heresy, which believes that that state is most fortunate that achieves its own development by the character of its own citizens, and by the individual efforts of its own citizens, as little as possible supported and guided by legislation. I am sure that the progress of that state which is enabled so to develop itself will be more sure and more abundant than that of the state which rests on legislative measures for the achievement of its destiny.



## The Commercial Travelers' Interstate Prosperity Congress in New York

THE RECENT great gathering of traveling salesmen in New York was a significant sign of the times. It was based on the idea that while the country is gradually outgrowing the effects of the late panic, the natural process of recovery can be aided to a considerable extent if men will deliberately set out to do so. All over the land employers are stretching a point to re-engage the workmen whom they were obliged to discharge during the business depression, and the salesmen are depended on to make special efforts to push the sale of goods. The Commercial Travelers' Interstate Prosperity Congress was composed of representatives of the hundred thousand members of the



MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' INTERSTATE PROSPERITY CONGRESS AT THE HALL OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK.—H. D. Blauvelt.

United Commercial Travelers of America and the Travelers' Protective Association. Many of the most prominent and successful sellers of goods in the country attended it, and leading business men made addresses. A spirit of optimism pervaded the assembly. The good reports brought from all sections by the members of the congress will, it is expected, have a widespread influence and result in a noticeable quickening of trade. A pleasing feature of the gathering was an outing at Manhattan Beach, where the travelers witnessed a variety of outdoor games. A small body of hoboes tried to get up a demonstration against the congress, but their attempt was a fizzle.



HOST OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AT THEIR OUTING AT MANHATTAN BEACH—CROWD WATCHING THE NUMEROUS GAMES.—Schumm.



GLASS-AND-TRAY RACE AT THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' GAMES—LADY CONTESTANTS HURRYING OVER THE COURSE.—Paul Schumm.



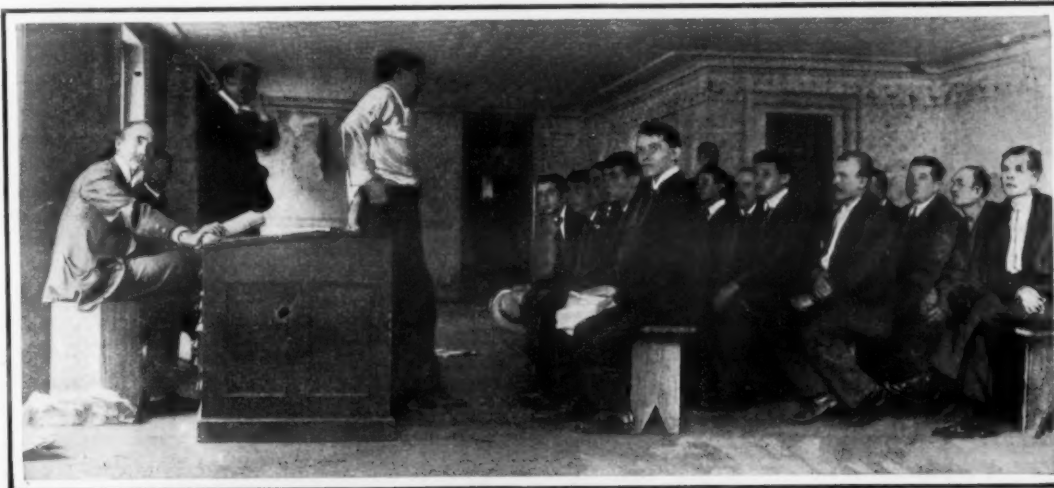
"CATCH-YOUR-TRAIN" RACE—VETERAN TRAVELERS DONNING COATS AND COLLARS IN RECORD-MAKING TIME.—Schumm.



LADIES' BALL-THROWING CONTEST—STRENUOUS WORK OF ONE OF THE CONTESTANTS.—Schumm.

### Busy Emperor William.

THAT his position is no mere sinecure is shown by Emperor William's working schedule for a single day. The monarch rises at five a. m., and sometimes earlier, if the press of business is unusually heavy. At six o'clock he reaches his work-room, drinks a cup of tea or bouillon, and eats a sandwich, and then he seats himself before a great desk and commences his labors. At seven o'clock the Emperor receives reports from his adjutants and ministers, devoting three hours to this task. During this interval he also audits bills for household supplies, scanning the accounts of tradesmen with great care. At ten or ten-thirty the Emperor breakfasts with his family, his favorite morning meal consisting of oatmeal, bacon, and eggs. After breakfast the Emperor usually goes for a stroll, but by two o'clock, at latest, he is back at his office, where he puts in three hours' or more work with his secretary, going over written reports submitted to him, disposing of correspondence, and handling many



DR. REITMAN, KING OF HOBOES, INCITING A GATHERING OF TRAMPS TO JOIN AN ANTI-PROSPERITY PARADE—ONLY FIFTY MEN COMPLIED AND THESE THE POLICE DISPERSED.—Blauvelt.

details of administration. It is the Emperor's rule to clear up the business of each day and to let nothing go over to the morrow, no matter how late he must remain at the desk. As a rule, he dines with his family at five o'clock, but the hour is later if he has not then completed the work of the day. The evening he devotes to social enjoyment or to public functions.

free schools, attendance at which is now compulsory on the part of peasant children. These three measures, at least, are of great importance and value to the Russians, and will have a far-reaching influence for good. The value of this work has not been fully appreciated, because there still remains in the Czar's empire so much of wrong and misery to be remedied.

### The Duma's Work.

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the Russian Parliament, or Duma, to achieve all the reforms that believers in constitutional government expected of it, this institution has, in fact, effected a great deal for the benefit of Russia. The third Duma has established land banks in all the provinces, which enable peasants and small farmers to buy the lands of the nobles on easy payments. It is also opening to settlement rich agricultural, timber, and mining lands in Siberia, by means of railroads, and it has increased the national school fund by several millions, thus doubling the number of







# Noted Ball Players and Some Interesting Plays



"CY" SEYMOUR, CENTRE FIELD NEW YORK NATIONALS, TURNING THIRD ON A HOME-RUN HIT.—Blauvelt.



WHO'S WHO ON THE DIAMOND.

1. GEORGE WILTSE, THE GREAT SOUTH-PAW TWIRLER OF THE NEW YORK GIANTS.  
Caricature by E. A. Gocwey.



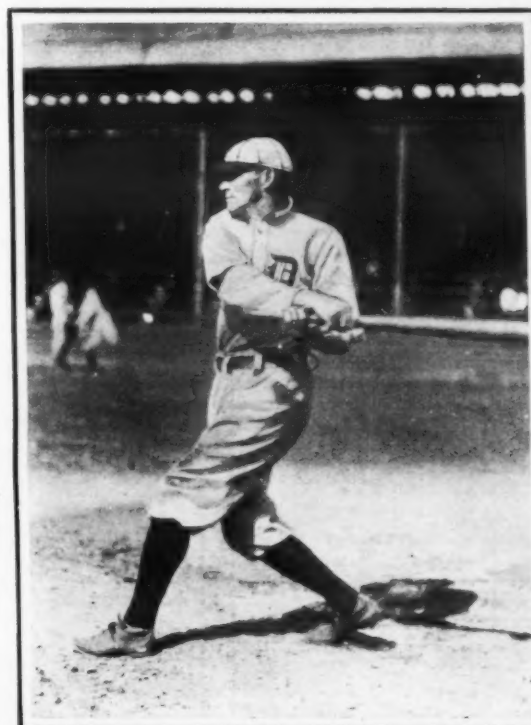
CONROY, NEW YORK AMERICANS, RETIRED SECOND BY LAFORTE, BOSTON AMERICANS.—Blauvelt.



"SMILING AL" ORTH, PITCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS, AT BAT.—Blauvelt.



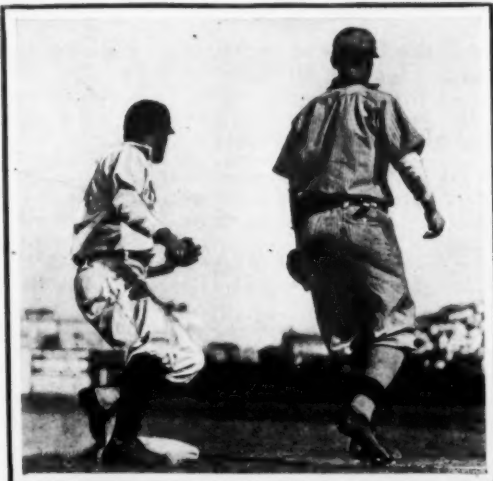
HERZOG, SUBSTITUTE INFILDER NEW YORK NATIONALS.  
Blauvelt.



COUGHLIN, THIRD BASE DETROIT AMERICANS, AT BATTING PRACTICE.—Wright.



PEARCE, CATCHER CINCINNATI NATIONALS.  
Ryder.



NILES, NEW YORK AMERICANS, TURNING THIRD, FERRING, CLEVELAND AMERICANS, COVERING THE BASE.—Blauvelt.



DALEY, OUTFIELDER CINCINNATI NATIONALS.  
Ryder.



SUMMERS, PITCHER DETROIT AMERICANS.—Wright.

## Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests for 1908, in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 1st, and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 15th.

Our amateur photo prize contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as

possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N.B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

### NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid

of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

## Coal Mining a Healthful Trade.

ALTHOUGH thousands of men yearly lose their lives in coal-mine disasters, a mine inspector in Missouri asserts that the trade of the coal miner is healthful, apart from accidents. He states that coal mining and longevity go together, and he instances a large number of workers in his section of the country who began work in the mines while mere boys and who are still toiling at an advanced age. He says that coal miners are immune from consumption unless they contract the disease before going into the pits. Even those suffering from tuberculosis, he maintains, find the atmosphere of the coal mine healing to their lungs, and they often even recover their health and strength after they have worked while underground. A veteran miner corroborates the inspector's statement. He says that a coal miner never puffs and blows when he runs, as his lungs, although coated thick with coal dust, are sound.



## Uncle Sam's Inland Sailors Cruising on Lake Superior



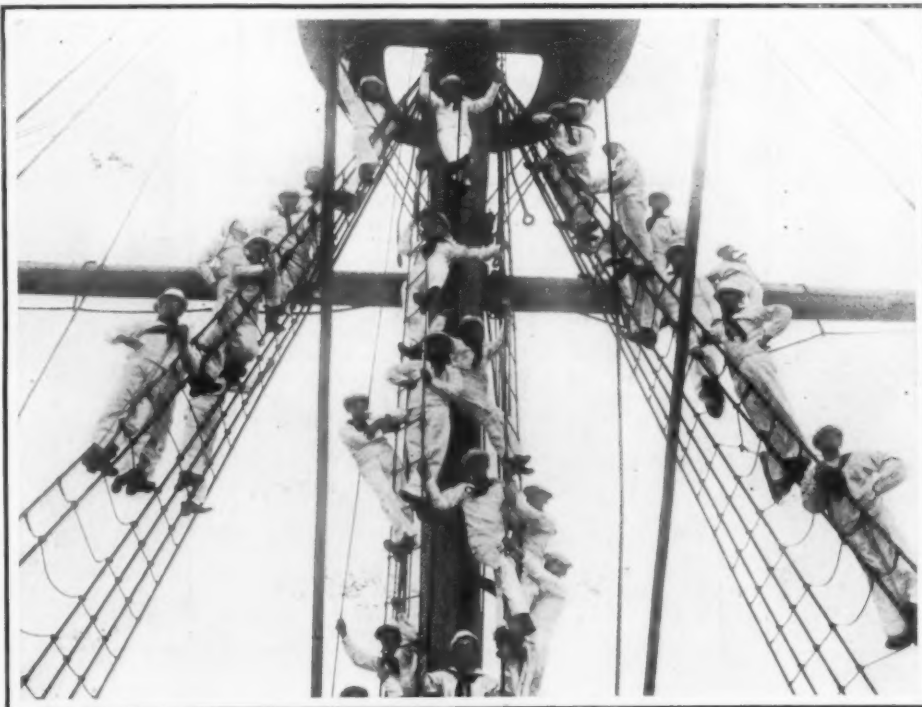
NAVAL RESERVES IN THEIR SPICK AND SPAN WHITE UNIFORMS "LOOKING PLEASANT" ON BOARD THE U. S. S. "YANTIC."



HITTING THE BULL'S-EYE IN TARGET PRACTICE WITH A RAPID-FIRE HOTCHKISS GUN USED BY DEWEY AT MANILA.

### Electricity the World's Salvation.

IN THE view of Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, professor of electrical engineering at Union University, electricity is yet to play a far more essential part in the service of the world than it does even at present. Dr. Steinmetz believes that the time is not remote when our hard coal supply will have been exhausted, and when even soft coal will have become scarce. As most of the wood of the country has already been consumed, the fuel supply will in that day have become a most serious problem. The doctor is of the opinion that electricity will then prove the world's salvation. The power to generate electricity will have to be provided by our rivers, creeks, and brooks. All these streams will be harnessed and every bit of energy obtainable from moving water will be conserved and prudently applied. The world will then depend upon electricity to keep it from freezing, and from starving also, for the doctor states that our soil is being overworked and has been losing its fertility, and the only way to refertilize it will be by extracting nitrate from the air by means of the electric current. Of course electricity will continue to be a great source of motive power in our factories and in our means of transportation. The utilization of our streams for the purpose of generating electricity will mar the beauty of natural scenery to a great extent, but the doctor says, "We must live first and then consider natural beauty." Much of this defacement, however, could be avoided were the sun's heat, the force of the wind and the energy of the ocean tides brought efficiently into man's service, as some time they must be.



NAVAL RESERVES DISPORTING THEMSELVES IN THE SHROUDS OF THE "YANTIC'S" FOREMAST.  
Photographs by Clyde Hayden.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

GENERAL JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, president of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, a prominent citizen and a veteran of the Civil War, at Brooklyn, N. Y., August 13th, aged 75.  
John Scott, one of the best-known railroad experts in the country, at New Brighton, S. I., August 11th, aged 61.  
C. E. Higsbee, a noted tunnel builder, at Shoshone, Col., August 11th, aged 52.

late Dwight L. Moody, at Brooklyn, N. Y., August 13th, aged 68.

Mrs. Joaquin M. Lamadrid, founder of the St. Andrew's coffee stands, where a meal may be had for a cent, at Brooklyn, N. Y., August 6th.

Ainsworth R. Spofford, for thirty years librarian of Congress, at Holderness, N. H., August 11th, aged 84.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, the author, at Boston, Mass., August 10th, aged 73.

J. Montgomery Sears, a millionaire prominent in Newport and Boston social circles, killed in an automobile accident, at Norwood, R. I., August 12th, aged 32.

Rear-Admiral James K. Cogswell, U. S. N., retired, at Jacksonville, Fla., August 12th, aged 61.

Warren R. Rawson, one of the leading horticulturists of New England, at Medford, Mass., August 9th, aged 61.

William Kemp, formerly mayor and a prominent citizen of Troy, N. Y., at Troy, August 14th, aged 79.

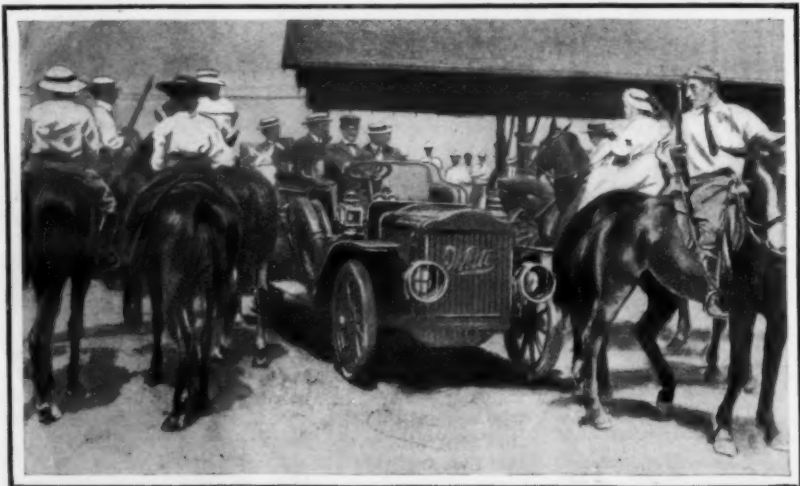
Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, ex-president of Williams College, Mass., widely known educator and preacher, at Rotterdam, Holland, August 18th, aged 71.

Antonio Giulio Barrilli, one of the most famous of Italian novelists, at Geneva, Switzerland, August 17th, aged 70.

Ira D. Sankey, world-famous as a singing evangelist, long the associate of the



IRA D. SANKEY, The famous singing evangelist, long associated with Moody. *Fredericks.*



HOLDING UP A GOVERNMENT AUTOMOBILE CARRYING HON. CHARLES S. FRANCIS, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA; GIFFORD PINCHOT AND WALTER L. FISHER, OF THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY, AND BEN GREET, THE SHAKESPEAREAN ACTOR.



YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WEARING RED-CROSS BADGES AND MOUNTED ON FLEET HORSES, APPEALING TO A PASSER-BY FOR MONEY.

### TAGGING FOR CHARITY AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

BAND OF YOUTHFUL "BRIGANDS" ASKING TRAVELERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO A HOSPITAL FUND—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS ONE OF THE "VICTIMS."



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

IF THOSE who are assailing the railways and the industrial corporations of this country would study the history of the panics which we have suffered, they would change their conclusions. My esteemed friend, Mr. Louis Windmüller, one of the brightest business men of New York, gives in the August *Forum* interesting personal reminiscences of financial panics. Very few business men in this country can so vividly recall the events of the panics from 1857 to 1907. That of 1857 was short-lived. It was caused, Mr. Windmüller says, by premature expenditures for railroads built to develop new territory. "Colonists could not be induced to settle along their lines as promoters expected, and Western merchants had been more lavish than prudent in granting long credits to newcomers." A year ago the exhaustion of credit had something to do with the outbreak of the panic of 1907, but the real cause was the loss of confidence because of attacks made by demagogues and muck-rakers on railroads and industrial corporations.

As a result of these attacks a serious sectional feeling has been created. In parts of the West and the South Wall Street is bitterly assailed as the centre of all iniquity. An attack on a railway or an industrial corporation is always coupled with one on the magnates of Wall Street, who are held responsible for everything wrong. Can the country learn nothing by experience? The same sectional feeling, as Mr. Windmüller's article shows, has been manifested in every period of panic, and yet the great captains of industry and the promoters of our railroads have in nearly every instance been the heaviest sufferers from panicky conditions. "The inception and early maintenance of some roads have ruined more than one generation of projectors." These are Mr. Windmüller's words.

But the point I wish to emphasize in particular is that, whenever we have had a panic, financial quacks and demagogues, so conspicuous in American his-

### FRIENDLY TIP

#### Restored Hope and Confidence.

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A New York woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous, but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food, but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help, I got discouraged, stopped medicine, and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friends I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart, and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

tory, have urged that something be done to suppress Wall Street. Public opinion is sometimes directed by outbursts of demagogism of which the country should be ashamed. In 1863 Congress was induced to prohibit public dealings in gold, as it was said that Wall Street was making the price of gold and impoverishing the people. But when the exchange closed and gold sales were prohibited by it, the dealers in bullion went on selling it right over their counters at private sale, and the premium was as high as ever. Thus Wall Street was exonerated. Those who had been clamoring against Wall Street because of the high price of gold found that they had made a mistake, and Congress repealed the law. The gold exchange was reopened, and then the premium on gold fell. Natural laws had controlled the situation, and not Wall Street. Again, in the panic of 1873, Mr. Windmüller recites that the brokers decided to close their offices and the Stock Exchange. Then, as now, the dissatisfied were proclaiming that Wall Street was responsible for the depression; but Mr. Windmüller says: "Neither the closing nor the reopening of the Stock Exchange brought the expected relief. Instead of rising, in response to the general desire, prices continued to fall. The resulting depression was great and long-continued."

No panic in this country has ever been caused by Wall Street. The panic of 1857 was due to an over-extension of credit, the over-building of railroads in new territory, and the political disturbances which eventuated in the Civil War. That of 1860 and 1861 was occasioned by the outbreak of the Civil War. That of 1873 by the over-expansion of our railroads, including the sensational failure of Jay Cooke. That of 1893 was based on the agitation in favor of free silver; and our recent panic came as the result of a lack of confidence, over-speculation, and an attempt to do too much business without the necessary capital. The recent panic would have been far more sweeping and disastrous had not the great financial leaders of Wall Street, who are now being so brutally assailed in the South and West, taken hold of the desperate situation in the most heroic manner.

If the masses have suffered during the recent depression, so have our captains of industry. Thus far during this year over a dozen railroads have either passed or reduced their dividends. Among their hundreds of thousands of shareholders are many widows and men and women of moderate means who have suffered greatly by the diminution in their income. The suffering among this class has been genuine and widespread, and few realize its extent. Comparatively it is much greater than the suffering among the working masses. How much of real poverty can exist in the railroad world when over ten thousand men on the Canadian Pacific strike over such immaterial questions as the number of apprentices to be employed and the classification of boiler-makers? How much of real idleness and suffering can there be when the farmers in the West are offering bonuses for men to gather the crops?

We have been having a prosperous market in Wall Street. The effort to show that the rise in stocks was predicated on a general and marked improvement in business was as great a failure as was Tom Lawson's absurd, egotistical, and fantastical scheme to load up the public with stocks of the cat-and-dog variety that he and some of his friends have been vainly endeavoring to dispose of for a long time. Lawson's impudence is only exceeded by his selfishness. He does not hesitate to tell the public that while he is urging them to buy certain stocks, he is selling them. When he is reminded of his double dealing he makes no reply, and diverts attention from himself by denouncing our captains of industry and leaders of finance, though in the very next breath he admits that he is perfectly willing to ally himself with them and to take over every personal advantage of such an association.

Some persons have expressed surprise that Wall Street prices can be boosted on mere rumors, many of them emanating from the curb or bucket shops; but I am prepared to believe that the people can be fooled by anybody when I stop and think of the way that Lawson has fooled them again and again, loading them up with

his stocks on the promise of higher prices, as he has with Trinity and as he has done in other cases, and then selling out on the public and running away with the proceeds, leaving the buyers to shift for themselves. Old P. T. Barnum was pretty nearly right after all when he said that the public loved to be humbugged, and that he made more money out of the stuffed figure that he exhibited as a mermaid than he did out of any of his genuine curiosities.

I have warned my readers repeatedly against being carried off their feet by the excitement of a bull market at this critical time, when the corn and cotton crops are still in danger, when a presidential election is pending, and when we are approaching a period of tight money. I repeat that warning regardless of what Wall Street may do or say. A good profit is the thing to take, and those of my readers who take it will, I believe, have opportunity to go into the market again before election day and buy at satisfactory figures. The measure of the slump will depend very largely upon the size of our cotton and corn crops and upon the extent of the fear of Bryan's election. Those who are reassuring the public by declaring that the stock market will go up whether Taft or Bryan be elected are not wise counselors.

The election of Bryan would inevitably be regarded with great apprehension, and would result in a season of unrest and disquiet that would be reflected in the price of securities on the Stock Exchange. I have often said that nothing is more timid than capital. No one knows what Bryan might, could, or would do if he were elected President. He might do his worst and he might do his best. Until his policies were fully revealed every financial interest would be holding its breath and the stock market would be in a wavering and declining mood.

The recent rise in stocks was not only due to the manipulation of speculators and to the operations of traders, both large and small, but also and primarily to the accumulation of a very large interest. There are speculators who have the resources and the patience to wait for an anticipated decline in price. Many of these have been badly punished of late, but there are signs that some of those who punished them, and who helped to put the market up, see an opportunity for making money on the bear side. The stock market will have two sides to it, until after the election, at least. It will not all be a bull market nor all a bear market. The bulls and bears will contest for control and the outsider must be nimble if he would avoid losses.

A. L. C., St. Louis: I do not advise the purchase of Eastern Consolidated Oil or the other industrials to which you refer.

C. E. K., St. Louis: Nothing is known about it on Wall Street, and it must be a local industrial. I cannot get you a quotation therefore.

B. Johnston, Pa.: I do not regard the Alaskan Home Railroad stock as of any particular value, and certainly not from an investment standpoint.

L. A., New Orleans: 1. I regard the bonds of the Wisconsin Central or the Central of Georgia as safer than such pref. stocks as U. P. and B. and O., as they are nearer a direct lien. 2. The price of bonds is not liable to react as much as the price of stocks.

Y., Fargo: The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada has an authorized capital of \$5,000,000 and a representative board of directors, including some of those who are on the board of the parent company. I am unable to get a report and doubt if one has recently been made.

R., Illinois: Southern Pacific pref. pays 7 per cent., and the payments are made 3½ per cent. semi-annually. The next payment will be due in January. This is one of the best of the preferred stocks, and I think can safely be bought at present prices. It has sold as high as 125½ this year, and its lowest price during the panic was about par.

Secretary, Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh Valley stock has great possibilities as an earning power, and while it is not, strictly speaking, a permanent investment, it is regarded as nearly in that class. If the contention regarding the right of the railroads to retain their coal properties is decided in favor of the railroads, it should be helpful to all anthracite properties.

H. S. P., Springfield, O.: 1. The publishers of *Broadway Magazine* are publishing an extremely attractive and interesting periodical. Its reports show a rapid gain in circulation. Benjamin B. Hampton, its publisher, has been for several years one of the most prominent men in the advertising field. He is an able and aggressive business man, and under his direction the magazine should have a very large success. 2. I suggest that you write Caleb L. Litchfield, secretary of *Broadway Magazine*, Herald Square, New York, who can give you details of the profit-sharing offer which the magazine is making. Ask him to send you the booklet, "Profits in Magazine Publishing."

R., Des Moines, Iowa: 1. Wisconsin Central pref. sold at 28 during the panic, but in 1905 it sold as high as 64. 2. Allis Chalmers pref. paid its last dividend of 1¼ per cent. February 1st, 1904. 3. The traders on the Street make money on both sides of the market, by buying for a rise and selling short for a drop. I have explained the meaning of short sales a number of times. A little booklet, issued by Waterman & Co., 67 Exchange Place, New York, entitled "Conservatism in Speculation Short Sales and Stop Orders," will give you a lot of information regarding the methods of speculation of Wall Street. A copy will be sent without charge if you will write to Waterman & Co. and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

(Continued on page 214.)

### FINANCIAL

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 213.)

Y., Swisvale, Pa.: The question you ask does not bear on stock-market values, but is an economic one, and you should ask it directly of the U. S. Steel Corporation. I believe that you will receive a satisfactory answer.

M., St. Louis: Missouri Pacific declared its last dividend at the beginning of the year in stock instead of cash. It is a good property, but requires the expenditure of a considerable amount to put it into prime condition. It is a fair speculative stock if bought on reactions, and with returning prosperity, will undoubtedly be able to resume payment of cash dividends. As to the future, time alone can disclose what the business outlook will be. I believe it will be much better next year.

J. G. H., Sansalito, Cal.: 1. I am unable to get a satisfactory rating. 2. I doubt if the suit against the American Ice Securities Co. will amount to anything, for the decisions of the courts have been uniformly in support of the company's contentions. A recent statement showed that the earnings this year were decidedly better than a year ago, and that the liabilities were rapidly decreasing. 3. Missouri Pacific undoubtedly has merit, but it requires considerable financing.

E., Indianapolis: I believe the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal seconds have value, and that it can be brought out by the protective committee working on proper lines. While you would secure yourself by selling them, as you can, at a profit, my impression is that ultimately you will make more by holding. I cannot give you the plan in brief. It deserves to be studied out in full by every bondholder. The Harriman connection, to be helpful, and his efforts, I am told, will be directed toward preventing a foreclosure.

S., Brooklyn: 1. It is reported that the stock of the Con. Steamship Co. will be practically wiped out. It represents nothing but water, and never had any real value. 2. If you will address your inquiry to Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, New York, and mention Jasper they will be glad to reply. This well-known firm will also be glad to send you without charge their special circular describing 43 different issues of well-known railroad bonds, listed upon the New York Stock Exchange. Ask them for their special "Circular No. 51."

S., Dover, Del.: 1. The price the New Haven paid for control of Ontario and Western has been variously stated at from 45 to 48. The stock showed a substantial surplus last year over the 2 per cent. dividend. The New Haven road can readily increase the earnings of the Ontario and Western by diverting additional traffic to the latter, and is now doing this over the Poughkeepsie Bridge route to New England. 2. I suggested the purchase of Ontario and Western during the panic, when it sold around 25 and there was every evidence that insiders were buying it freely. Whether they are unloading on the advance or not I am unable to say, but a good profit is always taken by an active speculator.

H., Richmond, Va.: 1. American Chicle common is now selling at from \$200 to \$207 a share, and pays 18 per cent. per annum. This is the stock whose purchase I suggested when it sold between 60 and 80. The capital is small, and it has no bonded or floating debt. 2. The financial review to which you refer is published weekly by J. S. Bach & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. It is of decided interest to investors, and copies will be sent you regularly if you will write to the firm and mention Jasper. 3. Wisconsin Central pref. has not paid dividends, but it earned over 2 per cent. on the pref. last year, and expects great things on the completion of its Duluth extension, which will give it a short and direct route from the Lakes to Chicago.

M., New York: I doubt if it would be wise to sacrifice your Distillers' Securities at present, though if you sell at the price you mention you will have a good profit. I would prefer to put the proceeds in Ontario and Western, Kansas City Southern pref., or American Can pref., rather than in Third Avenue Railroad stock. An analysis of the earnings of the last-mentioned road shows that it is not earning its fixed charges, and that the stock is worth nothing, unless the company is made a part of the combination of local traction interests on a very favorable basis. 2. United Copper is one of the mysteries of the Street. No one has been able to find out on the outside what it really owns or represents. 3. Greene-Canaana is in the hands of a speculative but progressive management, and is more likely to produce results.

Veritas: Your judgment is correct. The extent of the reaction would depend upon the intensity of the fear regarding a possible change in the Federal administration. Bryan's election would mean a change in the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the Supreme Court, and in the fiscal and economic policy of the country. Of course Congress—or at least the Senate, which is firmly Republican—might stand in the way. Nevertheless, Bryan's election would inevitably give the market a severe setback ultimately, if not immediately after the contest was decided. The rise in stocks must have a basis of prosperity behind it, and I see many evidences that, while we are farther away from the panic, we are by no means relieved of the serious depression in the iron and steel, the cotton, woolen, building, railway equipment, and other lines of business.

A., Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. The Anaconda has a capital of \$30,000,000. The par value is \$25, and it is quoted on that basis on the Stock Exchange. It is one of the greatest copper properties in the world, has paid more than its capital in dividends, and with a rise in the copper market would no doubt advance. It pays \$2 per share per annum. I do not regard it as an investment. As a speculative purchase it is as good as Amalgamated. 2. S. P. common pays 6 per cent. Its earnings, expenses, interest charges, etc., are all printed, with similar facts regarding all the leading railway and industrial stocks, in the weekly lists of A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York. I have called attention several times to the value of these weekly lists to investors. If you will write for them to A. O. Brown & Co. they will be sent you without charge if you will mention Jasper.

N., Providence, R. I.: 1. The short-term notes of the railroads yield about 5 per cent. If you are seeking only a temporary investment, you can realize higher figures, for long-term bonds generally sell higher than those that run for only a short period. 2. The 7½ per cent. two-year notes are being sold by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 40 Pine Street, New York. These are secured by bonds on one of the largest hotels in New York City, and are described in "Circular No. 71," which will be sent you if you will write to Swartwout & Appenzeller for it. 3. I do not look for any such low plane of prices as we had during the panic for some years to come, unless we have some unexpected calamity or a very severe crop failure. I doubt if Bryan's election would precipitate an old-fashioned panic, because panics do not succeed each other so rapidly. His election would be more likely to lead to a slow liquidation, which might eventually culminate in panicky conditions.

S. P., Canton, Ohio: 1. Republic Iron and Steel reported for the past year earnings sufficient to pay the dividend on the pref. and about 2 per cent. on the common, but it is only able to do so by reducing the operating expenses in the most drastic way, just as the steel trust has done. If the customary amount had been set aside for depreciation, repairs, etc., neither Republic nor U. S. Steel would have earned the dividends on the pref. It is easy to see that unless business conditions improve very rapidly, the real condition of affairs must be disclosed by the company's statements. 2. I would trade only with a well-established firm, preferably a member of the New York Stock Exchange. One of the oldest firms of this character is S. L. Blood & Co., 66 Broadway, New York. It was established in 1867, and it invites those who desire to buy stocks or bonds to correspond with it. This firm will buy from one

share upward. 3. I would not hesitate one minute to take a profit in Bay State Gas or any other stock which Lawson has been buying. Past experience shows that you will have to be spry to sell before he does. That is why, on his announcement of a rise in the market, every experienced broker immediately began to sell, greatly to his profit.  
NEW YORK, August 20th, 1908. JASPER.

## Making Money in Mining.

THE ATTRACTIVENESS of good mining companies for investment purposes was never better shown than in the recent business depression. In spite of the fact that the securities of mining companies are usually looked upon as being less stable than those of railroads and industrial corporations, mining enterprises weathered the storm in excellent shape. Practically every industrial concern had either to drop or at least to cut its dividends. More than twenty railroads passed their usual dividends. On the other hand, gold mines found even a better market for their product—if such a thing were possible, as gold needs no market, being the monetary standard. A number of new silver companies actually entered the dividend-paying class, and some of the old ones even increased their returns to stockholders. Copper stocks, comparatively speaking, made an excellent showing. The fact must not be lost sight of that mining shares are usually bought at a way below par and hence yield a much greater return, when enterprises are successful, than do those of the railroads and industrial, which seldom are purchased except at pretty close to par.

While it must be admitted that greater chances are taken when money is put into mining companies, it should also be remembered that such ventures have other attractions by way of compensation.

V., Moravia, N. Y.: Answer by letter.  
B., Albion, Mich.: I do not advise the purchase of Vera Cruz, and no quotation is available.

C. A. W., Decatur, Ill.: Anonymous communications are not answered. See my prefatory note.

O. V. L., Cincinnati: I would not advise it. Please note that anonymous communications are not answered.

W. J. S., Youngstown, Ohio: Nothing is known about either the Olantrie or the Montana Madison in our mining market.

N., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.: Neither of the companies has any quotable price for its shares, and as far as I can learn they have little value.

C., Guthrie: I know of no mining proposition which has the guaranteed investment quality that you seek. From the very nature of the business it must be speculative.

X., New Jersey: Combination Traction has shown signs of manipulation, but the same might be said of Montgomery Sho. All on your list are highly speculative mining stocks, and accurate reports are not made by any of their offices.  
C. E. K., St. Louis: The mere opinion of a State mining inspector might not be of much value. So far as I can get at its condition, the company is still in the prospective stage, and requires a good deal of further work to justify its capitalization.

M., Phoenixville, Pa.: You must bear in mind that the copper market has had an extraordinary rise, fully as great as that which Wall Street has enjoyed. The possibilities favor such stocks as Utah Con., Greene-Canaana, Nipissing, and Dominion, but it might be well, in view of the general advance, to wait for a reaction.

Vindex, New Canaan, Conn.: On your list Anaconda looks the safest, for no one knows what antics United Copper may play, nor what its assets and liabilities are. The Goldfield stocks have been subject to such manipulation that they have been pretty generally discredited, though no doubt some of them have real value.

B. M. B., New Albany, Ind.: 1. Nipissing is a fairly attractive speculation, not because its merits are disclosed, but because it is in the hands of those who seem to be able to take care of the stock. 2. The four copper stocks you speak of are decidedly speculative, because of the great amount of development work that must still be done. The situation was different when copper was selling at twice its present price. 3. I see nothing particularly attractive in La Rose.

O., St. Louis: 1. After the rapid rise in the mining market, it might be well to wait for a reaction. What are known as the Cole-Ryan stocks are being generally talked of for an advance, because these interests have usually been able to manipulate their companies successfully in the market. They are in control of Superior and Pittsburgh and Greene-Canaana. 2. Good reports from the Dominion Copper, which is one of the low-priced and low-grade mines, are being given out with a possibility of an advance in the stock, it is said.

C. G., Dayton, Ohio: 1. I do not believe that the stock can be expected to pay dividends in the near future. Its promoter to which you refer gives good references, and it might be well for you to write to these and get their expression of opinion if you are interested. 2. The new company is an undeveloped property, concerning which I have seen no report by a capable mining engineer. 3. I have no knowledge of the present condition of the company, excepting what the management gives out, and that is that the work is progressing in a satisfactory way. This is not a favorable season for the development of new mining camps.

L., Minneapolis, Minn.: I do not recommend any of the stocks which Lawson exploits. His Yukon Gold stock, which he unloaded on the public last year, and which he now admits that he unloaded, shows a loss to those who followed his advice. The daring method with which Lawson operates, and the extravagant promises he makes, without any regard to whether they can be fulfilled or not, justify the feeling in Wall Street that it is a good thing to sell what he recommends to buy. He has never been accused of being a philanthropist, or even of being the highest class of a Wall Street speculator.

Copper: 1. I agree with what you say about the Anaconda Sonora, and with your conclusion that the less said about such propositions the better. 2. In the present condition of the copper market the shares of undeveloped properties are being generally sacrificed. If one could know which of these has promise of real merit, he could no doubt pick up bargains. Only a skillful mining engineer can render a fair judgment on the value of undeveloped properties, and these opinions are costly to procure. If one buys cheap mining stocks he therefore buys them purely as a speculation and runs his chances of winning or losing.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20TH, 1908.

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## Life-insurance Suggestions.

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THE MOST heavily insured man in the world is Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who carries \$4,000,000 on his life. According to the *Insurance Press* there are ten men on the globe who are insured for \$1,000,000 or more; four for \$800,000 to \$900,000; ten for \$700,000 to \$800,000; two for \$600,000 to \$700,000; and twenty-nine for \$500,000 to \$600,000. Those who carry a policy for \$100,000 or more number 1,407; those for \$50,000 or more, 5,139. Philadelphia, in proportion to its size, probably goes more heavily into life insurance than any other city. The great bulk of life insurance, however, is held by the careful, thoughtful business men of the country who have policies, small compared with the amounts already quoted, but sufficient to protect the interest of the individual homes. Life insurance is designed to protect the man with a small salary just as much as the man who takes out a policy of six figures or over. As a matter of fact, life insurance is a greater blessing to the poor than to the rich man.

W. D. C., Morning Sun, Iowa: It is an accident company, and is not therefore included in the list of old-line life-insurance concerns.

W., Berwick, Pa.: I do not regard building and loan associations as entitled to classification as insurance companies. I am dealing with life insurance as pure and simple as I can find it.

W. C., Rockford, Ill.: The National Protective Legion was organized in 1890. I do not regard its plan with favor, and do not recommend it to those who are seeking life insurance for benefits on a conservative basis.

C. G., Dayton, Ohio: I would prefer the Prudential, which is offering at present an attractive low-cost policy, and many other taking propositions. Its financial standing is of the highest, and its management enterprising and conservative.

W. B., Pittsburgh: The Protected Home Circle was organized in 1881 and is a fraternal order. While it reports assets of over a \$1,000,000, it has insurance in force approaching \$60,000,000. Its surplus is therefore nothing like what is required from an old-line company. Its death losses are naturally increasing with the age of its members, and ultimately it must increase its assessments. I would prefer insurance in an old-line company in which you know from the outset just what you got to pay.

M., Dubuque, Ia.: The Mutual Reserve has made an agreement to re-insure its assessment policy-holders with the American Temperance Life Insurance Association without a new medical examination if under 60 years of age, and in a satisfactory condition of health, with a rating at the age of insurance. The acceptance by a policy-holder of this plan does not affect his right to share in the assets of the Mutual Reserve. The American Temperance Life is an assessment association, and as I do not believe in assessment insurance, my advice is to take out a policy in a good old-line company if you are an acceptable risk. What assessment insurance means has been disclosed to the members of the Mutual Reserve by a bitter and painful experience.

L., Medford, Mass.: 1. At the age of 60, if you will turn over \$1,000 to the insurance company, it will pay you an annuity of about \$85, until the time of your death. 2. In life insurance you pay a certain amount each year to secure a guaranteed sum for yourself or your dependents. In buying an annuity you pay a certain amount of money at one time to the life-insurance company, and for this it agrees to pay you an annuity or fixed amount each year as long as you survive. The payments are made quarterly, semi-annually or annually. 3. Your inquiry covers a good many questions. If you will write to "Department S, Prudential Life, Newark, N. J.," state your age, and ask for sample policies covering your requirements, it will be glad to send them without charge.

*Hermit*

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Tourist—"Depends on what?"

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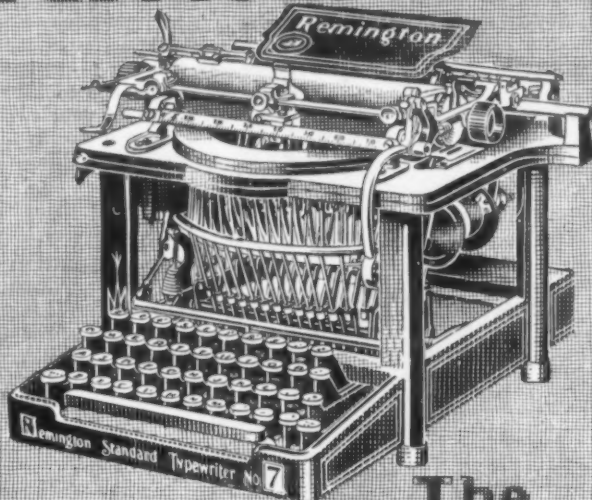
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